THE

POSING Of THE Parts of latine Speech

A MOST Plaine and EASIE WAY OF Teaching the Accidence and Grammar. By Queſtions and Anſwers, artificially in words.

Whereby all Scholars who will come to the perfect learning may by the uſe thereof, fully Attaine very much in the latine tongue.

Gathered purpoſely for the Profit of all and for the help of both Scholar & Maſter.

The tenth Edition corrected & Enlarged. wth the neceſſary Queſtions Contained in the Latine Syntaxis and nothing wanting in other Rules.

In omni diſciplina, infirma eſt dubitate exercitationis.

By I. Brinsley

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TO THE WORSHIPFULL HIS much respected Friend Master *Abraham Johnson*, Counsellor at the Law, of *Lincolnes* Inne.

MAny have been the well-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar Schoole : yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and loving Fathers, Master *Johnson*, and Master Doctor *Chaderton*, both for their direction and encouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammar most plaine and easie, and which containe the very ground of all) might most fitly appertaine; I find none, after those unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours, to whom those doe more of duty belong than unto your selfe: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first for Master *Johnson* your Father: because he hath yeelded unto me the greatest help (next unto my Honourable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my Schoole travels; both in setting me more earnestly thereunto by his grave advice, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to goe through with the Work. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning, whereof both in University, City, and Countrey, he hath given so good testimony) I have known none, who hath come neare unto him in his great care, that the best, speediest, surest, and most easie waies might be found out, for all Schooles, according to our received Grammar, and most approved School-authors, and the same to be made universally known, that all, even the meanest both Masters and Scholars, may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your father in law, M.D. *Chaderton*: because hee hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part

of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and censure therein, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments which himself hath observed. Who therefore can justly mislike, that I thus dedicate unto you this first ground-work of our Grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joyne consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholar of any aptnes, being made perfect in these questions (which hee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that assoon as hee would learn the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to atttaine those six helps of Learning, which wise *Socrates* so much commends, as hee shall go forward with all ease and cheeresulnesse ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth hereof, I will first rehearse all the seven markes which *Socrates* giveth of him who is fitted to make the most excellent scholar, as our most learned School master M. *Askam* hath set them downe. His hopefull scholar must be, 1. Ευφυὴς, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of mind, and parts of body, meet to serve Learning: as, wit, will, tongue, voice, face, stature, and comelinesse. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθὴς, a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardest Learning in time: and without which, the scholar shall never attain unto much. 4. Φιλόπονος, a lover of labour, one who will take paines at his book. 5. Φιλήκοος, one that is glad to hear and learn of others. 6. Ζητητικὸς, one that is apt to move questions, desirous to search out any doubt, [illegible] shamed nor afraid to aske, untill hee be fully satisfied. 7. Φι[illegible]ος, one that loveth to be praised of his Father, Master, or others for his well-doing. A childe of this nature, thus loving praise, will fervently love, and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learn of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much encreased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plain order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare in children, than hereby; when they can answer so readily

and

and perfectly to every Grammar queſtion. For this (if they be well applyed) will win them ſuch love from their Maſters and Parents, and alſo ſuch praiſe and commendations from all who examine them, or hear them poſed with ſo much eaſe through the plainneſſe of it, as will make them to ſtrive who ſhall carry away moſt commendations; and ſo who ſhall take the moſt paines. And then the firſt Authors being ſeconded with the help of Grammaticall tranſlations; ſo uſed as is preſcribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them ſurely by the hand, paſt the difficulty of all School-learning, and ſtill afterward with other new ſupplies of Commentaries and the like, ſhall make the whole way ſo delightſome, as they ſhall never wax weary in all their courſe, but be ever made more earneſt to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that queſtions of Accidence and Grammar have been ſet forth by others, I anſwer, that ſundry have indeed taken very profitable and commendable paines herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and theſe my Labours eſpecially. And yet aiming at the ſame generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they have done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plaine, eaſie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more uſe to Schools than ever heretofore, without injuring any one of them, ſo far as I ſhall be able. For beſides that ſome points of principall uſe, and riſing directly out of the Book, are wanting in all them, which here you ſhall finde, they have moreover moſt of them many hard and ſtrange queſtions intermixed, not ſo neceſſary for the firſt enterers, which doe much trouble the younger ſort. Many alſo of thoſe queſtions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or elſe diſtinctions of the Chapters are not obſerved, or they are ſet down in too obſcure termes, or over-ſhort for children to conceive; that moſt, both Maſters and Scholars, doe ſoone caſt them out of hand, and that very few of them are known in our Grammar Schooles. I have therefore laboured to draw theſe ſo, as they may ſerve moſt fitly and eaſily for all Schooles, according to the courſe which muſt of neceſſity be taken, ſo long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine, which cannot be

altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both Master and Scholars almost newly to begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plain, that not only teachers, but even young Scholars themselves may oppose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I have adjoyned, only for making the rest more cleare, I have set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the book, to use or omit as the Master will, and a Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young Scholars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents over against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnesse to those your grave Fathers, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memory of them; and withall as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient love, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours, by these and other my travels. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfeigned study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveighed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first enterance so even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to goe forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and encouragement. *January* 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY.

To the painfull School-master, desirous to reap sound fruits of his labours.

FIrst cause your Scholar in learning his Accidence, *and these other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to understand them so well as your leisure will serve (at the first) according to the tenour of these Questions, or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by daily repetition of parts.*

2. *After hee hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weeks space in answering to these Questions; so to have the meaning of the Rules more fully: first, of those without the asterisk or little starre; then of those noted with the asterisk: which hee will soon doe, having formerly learned the Rules without book.*

Thus may a whole forme goe together.

3. *I finde singular benefit hereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together; and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an houre or an houre, each evening in posing them according to these Questions, one onely answering, the rest harkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbes, and in Conjugating untill they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strife among the children, and cause them to goe forward with understanding and cheerfulnesse.*

4. *This may serve for a direction to the weaker sort, for examining, or posing parts; whence the Book hath the name.*

Lastly, by this help, the children may learne to dispute Scholarlike, one with another, beginning their Question ever at an Italike Capitall Q. and so proceeding in all other Questions depending thereon, untill they come to another Italike Capitall Q. or chiefe Question. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellously sharpened, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenious emulation.

Make tryall; and, finding the blessing, give God the glory.

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Question.

WHat book doe you learn?

A. The *Accidence.*

Q. What book is the *Accidence?*

A. A booke which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence?*

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* Some think it to be so called of *Accedo*; as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners doe come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue; but then it should be called the *Accedence*, long, not *Accidence*, short.

* Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* divided?

A. Into two: First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech?

* Q. What mean you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and settting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech.*

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

Q. What mean you by theſe words, * *In ſpeech?*

A. In every tongue or Language; as namely, in the Latine ſpeech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine ſpeech?

A. Eight: Noune, Pronoune, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine ſpeech but only eight?

A. No: for every word whereof ſpeech is made, is one of theſe eight parts.] It is either a Noune, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined? How many undeclined?

A. The foure firſt are declined: the four laſt undeclined.

Q. Why are the four firſt parts ſaid to be declined?

A. Becauſe they may be declined; that is, they may be varied or changed, from the firſt ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro: Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the reſt called undeclined?

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed: as, *hodie, eras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of ſpeech are declined with caſe, how many without?

A. Three with caſe, and one without caſe.

* Q. Which three are declined with caſe?

A. Noune, Pronoune, and Participle with caſe; Verbe without caſe.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words whereby wee utter our minde.

* Some make but foure parts of ſpeech, Noune, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, becauſe Pronounes and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns, Prepoſitions, & Interjecti, to the Adverbs.

* Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſyllable may be changed into other letters or ſyllables.

* That many Nounes and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of uſe, that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noune.

Q. WHich is the firſt part of ſpeech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a * thing, that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it ſignifie nothing; becauſe it is not meant properly nothing at all, but a thing of no value, having the name of *hilum*, the black in the top of a Bean: as, *nihil*, or *ni hilum*, not ſo much as the black in a Bean.

Q. What mean you, when you ſay, A Noune is the name of a thing?

A. It is * a word which ſignifieth the name by which wee call any thing whatſoever may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood.

4. In Grammar we have to conſider words, not things.

Q. Give me example of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a houſe *domus*, goodneſſe *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noune?

A. A hand it ſelfe is not a Noune: but the word ſignifying a hand, is a Noune.

Q. How many ſorts of Nounes have you?

A. Two: a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A. A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by it ſelfe, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to ſhew the ſignification of it.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be underſtood of it ſelfe, without the help of any other word to ſhew it by: as, a hand, a book.

Q. How know you when a word may be underſtood of it ſelfe?

A. If uſually, I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyne this word *thing* unto it; as, a Book, the light.

Q. What are then the uſuall notes or markes in Engliſh, to know a Noun Subſtantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A. With one: as, *hic magiſter*, a maſter; or with two at the moſt: as, *hic & hæc parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot ſtand by it ſelfe in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. What mean you, when you ſay, A Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelfe?

A. I mean, it is the name of ſuch a thing, as cannot be fully

understood of it selfe, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adject. for when any one speaks of good, I know hee meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except hee put some other word unto it: as, a good boy, a good house, or the like.

* Q. Have you any speciall mark to know a Noun Adj. by?

A. Yes: if I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noune Adjective; as a good thing, an evill thing.

* Forme and figure belong to all words: for every word is Primitive or Derivative, which is called the forme: and simple or compound, which is called the figure. Primitive which is of it selfe. Derivative, which is a word derived of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe. Compound, is a word mingled of moe.

Q. What is a Noune Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As *bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is the Noune Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly: as, *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noune Substantive Common?

A. Every Noune which is Common to moe; or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo* a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noune?

A. My Book sets downe five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. HOw many * Numbers are there in a Noune?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the Singular Number?

A. That

A. That which ſpeaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a ſtone, meaning but one ſtone.

Q. Which is the Plurall Number?

A. That which ſpeaks of moe than one: as, *Lapides* ſtones.

Caſes of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Caſe?

A. Every ſeverall ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and ſo of all other parts of ſpeech, which are declined like a Noune.

Q. How many Caſes are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, ſix in the Singular, and ſix in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearſe the Caſes.

A. The Nom. Gen. Dat. Accuſ. Voc. Ablat.

Q. What is the Nominative caſe?

A. The firſt caſe of a perfect Noune; or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the caſes be known aſunder?

* A. Thus chiefly: the Nominative and Accuſative by their places, the other by their ſignes.

* They may be knowne in Latine, for the the moſt part, by the terminations of the Declenſions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative?

A. It moſt commonly cometh before the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *who* or *what*:] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the anſwer is in the Nominative: *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth.

Q. What is the ſigne of the Genitive caſe?

A. *Of.*

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whoſe*, or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked, Whoſe learning is it? the anſwer is in the Genitive caſe, *Doctrina Magiſtri*, the learning of the Maſter.

Q. What is the ſigne of the Dative caſe?

A. *To*, and ſometime *for*.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion, *to whom*, or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a book? the anſwer is in the Dative caſe, thus, *Do librum magiſtro*, I give a book to the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Accuſative caſe?

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

A. To the queſtion *whom*, or *what*:] as, if the Scholar be asked, Whom doe you love? he anſwereth in the Accuſative caſe, thus; *Amo magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. How know you the Vocative caſe?

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to:] as, *O Magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. How know you the Ablative caſe?

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe, being joyned with it, or elſe by ſignes.

Q. What are the ſignes of the Ablative?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by*, and *than*, after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

Q. WHat followeth next after Caſes?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The mark to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *hic, hæc, hoc.*

Q. Whence are theſe borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoune.

Q. Deline them all together.

A. Singul. Nom. *Hic, hæc, hoc*, Gen. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, &c. and ſo forth, as it is in the Book.

Q. Decline them ſeverally each Article by it ſelfe, and firſt the Maſculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*, G. *Hujus*, D. *Huic*, Ac. *Hunc*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. No. *Hi*, G. *Horum*, D. *His*, A. *Hos*, Vocat. *Caret*, Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline

Q. Decline *Hæc.*

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hâc.* Pl. *hæ, harum, has, his.*

Q. Decline *hoc* likewiſe.

A. Sing. *Hoc, hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Pl. *Hæc, horum, his, hæc, his.*

* Q. Why are they ſet before the Genders, and Declenſions?

A. Becauſe they ſerve to note out the Genders, and alſo to decline Nounes in every Gender.

* Q. What ſignifieth *Hic, hæc, hoc?*

A. When it is uſed as a Pronoune, it ſignifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is only an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no ſignification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

Q. WHat is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the ſex.

* Q. What mean you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or female, or neither: that is either *he* or *ſhee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders have you?

A. My Book makes ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Maſculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir*, a man.

* Q. What doth the Maſculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Maſculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto ſuch words as have been uſed under the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier*, a woman.

* Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or ſhees, or things going under the names of ſhees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*: as, *hoc ſaxum*, a ſtone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words which ſignifie neither he nor ſhee.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc*.

Q. What belongs the Common of two unto?

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both Male and Female, that is, both hee and ſhee.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic hæc* and *hoc*.

Q. What belongeth the Common of three unto?

A. Onely to Adjectives.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hæc*, as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To ſuch living creatures moſt properly in which the kind is unknown, whether they be he or ſhe.] As a Snail, a Snake, &c. and to ſome others. Alſo to ſome life-leſſe things: as, a day, a channell, and the like.

* Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are ſignified,] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of Fowles, Fiſhes, and wild Beaſts: as, *hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen, *hæc Aquila*, an Eagle, both hee and ſhee; *hoc Halec*, an Herring, both milter and ſpawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene gender a gender properly?

A. No: it is not properly a gender noting the ſpeciall ſex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You ſaid that your Book did make ſeven Genders: are there not ſeven ſimply?

A. No: there are but three ſimply. The Maſc. Fem. and Neu. the other four are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declenſion of Nounes.

Q. WHat follow next after Genders?

A. Declenſions.

* Q. What call you a Declenſion?

A. A varying of a word in cases, or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. [a] Five.

Q. How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

Q. What mean you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the G. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *e* diphthong, &c.

Q. How endeth the Dative?

A. [b] In *e* diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa.*

Q. What serves this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

[a] Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declined wholly, or in part, after the Greek maner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly: as, *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in the Greek. So Feminines in *o*, having the Genitive case in *us*, and the Accusative in *o*: as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*: as, *n Leto*, Gen. *Letous*, *Letous*. Accusat. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises*, of the first; *Penelope*, of the second; and others of other Declensions. [b] The rest of the terminations, both in this, and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidence.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in every case, according to the signes of the case.

A. Sing. Nom. *hæc musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musæ*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musæ*, to a song.
Acc. *hanc musam*, the song.
Voc. *O musa*, O song.
Abl. *ab hâc musâ*, from a song.
Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Acc. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Abl. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your scholar perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns & conjugating Verbs and you shall soon finde the benefit of it above that wch you will imagine, by posing them accordingly, till they can give you any case or person.

Q. Why doe you give *a*, for a ſigne of the Nominative caſe, and *the*, of the Accuſative?

A. Becauſe theſe are the moſt uſuall ſignes of theſe caſes, and may moſt fitly ſerve hereunto.

☞ Q. Give me the ſignes of the caſes by themſelves.

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from,* or *fro.*

Q. Decline *Muſa*, with the Engliſh firſt.

A. A ſong, *muſa*; of a ſong, *muſæ*; to a ſong, *muſæ*; the ſong, *muſam*; O ſong, *O muſa*; from a ſong, *ab hâc muſâ*. Plur. Songs, *muſæ*; of ſongs, *muſarum*; to ſongs, *muſis*; the ſongs, *muſas*; O ſongs, *O muſæ*; from ſongs, *ab his muſis*.

☞ * Q. Why doe you decline them ſo?

A. Becauſe giving Engliſh to the Latine, will teach mee to conſtrue and parſe Latine ſpeedily; and giving Latine to Engliſh, will help me as much for making Latine.

[a] Q. Doe your Datives and Ablatives Plurall end alwaies in *is*, in the firſt Declenſion?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative Plurall in *is*, or in *abus*; ſo likewiſe *anima*. Alſo *Dea, mula, equa, liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus, mulabus*, not *deis, mulis*.

[a] For other queſtions concerning the declenſions ſeverally, becauſe they are very many, and over hard for children: I take it much better for the Teachers, to ſhew them to their ſcholars out of the Latine Rules (where moſt of them are ſet downe at large) as their Scholars ſhall have occaſion to learn them, in their Author) than either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The ſecond Declenſion.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive caſe ſingular of the ſecond Declenſion?

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the ſecond Declenſion.

A. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Q. Decline *magiſter* as you decline *muſa*; that is, both Latine before the Engliſh, and Engliſh before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Gen.

Gen. *hujus magistri*, of a master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominative?

A. No: but for the most part.

Q. How many exceptions have you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *u*.

Q. [b] When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus, O domine.*

Q. [c] Doe all words in [d] *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Deus*, that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius*, that makes *O Fili.*

Q. If the word be the proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. [e] In *i*: as, *Georgius, O Georgi.*

Q. How many words have you, which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *u*?

A. Six: *agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius*, for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocat. case: so all the rest.

A. Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender, declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these three cases end in the Plur. number?

A. [f] In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both waies, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdom. Gen. *hujus regni*, of a kingdom. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni*, &c.

b This is onely to be understood of nouns of the second Declension; for in the 4th. *manus* makes *O manus*, and of words of the Masculine or Feminine Gender onely, not of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os* also, of the second Declension, make the Vocat. likewise in *e*, like words in *us*: as, *logos, O loge.*

d *Panthus*, & *Oedipus*, having the Vocat. in *u*, are not of the second Declension in Latine, but of the third of contract. in Greek, like *Basileus, O Basileu.*

e If *Latmius* be for *Latmie*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applyeth it, it's an *Atticisme*; that is, after the *Attick Dialect*, the Vocative like the Nominative: but rather thus, *O Luna, non est Latmius Endymion rubori tibi?* f This is meant onely of Nounes which are regular; that is, declined after the common manner, not or irregulars, of Heteroclites, as words wanting the Plurall Number, or the like.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

A. Yea: g onely *ambo* and *duo*, of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*: as, *ambo*, not *amba*; and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*: as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

g *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be the same in all genders, like as *duo* in Gr. as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos angueis*, or *angues*, Plaut.

Q. h Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both, Masculines: *ambæ* both, Feminines: *ambo* both Neuters. So in the rest.

h Here declining of Latine before may suffice, and so in Adjectives. For the particular difficult Questions in this declension, as in the rest, see the Lat. Rules at large, as I directed before

The third Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case Singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.
Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, &c.
So, Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.
Thus againe English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. HOw ends the Genitive case Singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic manus*, a hand, &c.

The fifth Declension.

Q. a HOw ends the Genitive case Singular of the fifth Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, &c.

a How this Gen. case is sometimes in *ii*, see the Latine Rules.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

* A. Of the first in [b] *æ* diphthong: as, *Musa*.
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.
The third in *is*: as *Lapidis*.
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.
The fifth in *ei*: as, *Meridiei*.

* Q. Shew me how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first in *æ* diphthong: as, *Musæ*.
The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.
The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.
The fourth in *ui*: as, *Manui*.
The fifth in *ei*: as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular,
Of the first in *am*: as, *Musam*.
The second in *um*: as, *Magistrum*.
The third in *em*, or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *sitim*.
The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.
The fifth in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular,
Of the first in *â*: as, *Musâ*.
The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.
[d] The third in *e*, or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *Tristi*.
The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu*.
The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

* These are to be made perfect by continuall posing each way.

b Some words of the first declension have the Genitive singular in *as*: as, *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the second declension in Greek, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and *æ* pure; viz. which have a vowel before *a*. This is called *Græcismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai* for *æ*; as, *pictai aulai*, for *pictæ aulæ*. This is called *Archaismus*, an imitation of the ancient kind of speaking: Hereof also see the Latine Rules. c In the first Declension, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*, That *Pythias*, and *Dorias*, names of women, doe make the Voc. in *as*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greek, than of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. d The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as, *parti*, *colli*, *civi*, *fusti*, &c. by reason of the usuall change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *here* and *heri*, &c.

The Nominative caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *æ* diphthong: as, *Muſæ.*
The ſecond in *i*: as, *Magiſtri.*
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies.*

The Genitive caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *arum*: as, *Muſarum.*
The ſecond in *orum*: as, *Magiſtrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ium*: as, *Lapidum, triſtium.*
The fourth in *üum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*

The Dative caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *is*: as, *Muſis.*
The ſecond in *is*: as, *Magiſtris.*
The third in *bus*: as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as, *Manibus, arcubus.*
The fifth in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accuſative caſe plurall
Of the firſt in *as*: as, *Muſas.*
The ſecond in *os*: as, *Magiſtros.*
[e] The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies.*
The Vocative caſe plurall is ever like the Nominative.
The Ablative plurall is ever the ſame with the Dative.

Q. [f] Give me ſhortly the terminations alone, in every caſe together.

A. Of the Genitive caſe ſingular: *æ, i, is, us, ëi.*
Of the Dative: *æ, o, i, üi, êi.*
Of the Accuſative: *am, um, em, um, em.*
Of the Ablative: *â, o, e, u, e.*
Nominative plurall: *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. [g] *arum, orum, um*, or *ium, üum, erum.*
Dat. *is, is, bus, ibus*, or *ubus, ebus.*
Accuſ. *as, os, es, us, es.*

e The Accuſat. caſe plurall of the third, did indifferently, end in *es*, or *eis*: as, *partes, omneis*, eſpecially in thoſe whoſe Genit. plurall ends in *ium*; and ſometime *eis* is contracted into *i*: as, for *angueis, anguis*; for *omneis, omnis.*

f Scholars being made perfect in theſe terminations, will ſoon grow to readines in giving any caſe of a noun, and keeping them moſt ſurely.

g For *Dardanidarum*, is uſed *Dardanidûm*, by the figure *Syncope*, ſo *Anchiſiadûm, Troiugenûm*, like as *virûm*, for *virorum*, in the ſecond.

Vocat

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is*, *is*, *bus*, *ibus*, or *ubus*, *ebus*.

* Q. Are there no ſpeciall terminations of the Nominative caſes in each Declenſion, to know the Declenſions by?

A. Not certain: [a] yet theſe are the moſt uſuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nominative caſe of the firſt endeth in *a*, Of the ſecond, in *r*, *us*, or *m*. Of the third, in *e*, *e*, *l*, *o*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*. Of the fourth, in *us*. Of the fifth in *es*.

[a] Other terminat. are either words of coming from the Greek, or of other ſtrange tongues: as, *am*, in the firſt Declenſion, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as*, *es*, *e*, long, of the Greek, &c. Of theſe more fully ſee Maſter *Leeches* Queſtions, in his obſervations of the Declenſions of Nounes.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. NOw that wee have done with Noun Subſtantives, what are wee to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adjectives.

Q. How many ſorts of Adjectives are there?

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adjectives are of three terminations?

A. Such as have in moſt caſes three terminations] that is, three divers endings, ſhewing their Genders: as, *bonus*, *a*, *um*.

* Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The firſt word, as *Bonus*, is the Maſculine: the ſecond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any caſe: as, Ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. [a] What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good.

[a] Adjectives ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *Bonus*, except *vetus*, *veteris*, ending in *us*, and thoſe in *er*, which may end alſo in *is*: as, *Campeſter*, and his fellowes, with *Cicur*, *cicuris*, in *ur*: and theſe following, which are declined like *Bonus*.

Q. How

Q. How decline you *bonus*, with the Engliſh with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good Maſculine: *bona*, a good Feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Gen. *Boni*, of a good Maſculine: *bonæ*, of a good Feminine: *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the reſt.

Q. Are Adject. of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are thoſe declined like?

A. Like *unus, a, um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the Plurall number?

A. No: except when it is joyned with a word lacking the ſingular num.

Q. Which are thoſe other words which are ſo declined like *unus*, having the Gen. caſe ſing. in *ius*, and the Dat. in *i*?

A. [b] [c] *Totus, ſolus*, and alſo *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are theſe in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: ſaving that the five laſt, that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative caſe; and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter gender.

* Q. Of what Declenſion are Nouns of three terminations: as, *Bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. Of the firſt and ſecond] for the firſt word, as *bonus*, is declined like *Magiſter* or *Dominus*; the 2d. as *bona*, is declined like *Muſa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. Which doe you call Adjectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in every caſe, to expreſſe their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix*. Gen. *hujus fœlicis*, &c. *Hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte*.

* Q. Of what Declenſion are all Nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declenſion.

* Q. What Genders are Adjectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the Common of three.

* Q. If Adjectives have but one termination in any caſe, as *Fœlix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Triſtis*, and *Triſte*, what Gender are thoſe words of?

A. The firſt, as *Triſtis*, is the Maſculine and Fem. Gender: the

b Theſe words are alſo among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Genit. and Dative: as, *alli, alteri*, for *ullius, alterius*.

c *Nullus, uterq;, alter, uter*, and other Compounds of words are theſe ſo likewiſe.

the second, as *Triste* is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all Adjectives of three articles declined like?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case (as *felix* or *audax*) they are declined like *felix*, if they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Noune Adjectives.

Q. WHat else belongeth to a Noune, besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

Q. What is Comparison;

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No, it belongs properly to none but to Adjectives.

Q. May all Adjectives be compared?

A. No, none but such whose signification may increase or be diminished.

* Q. What is it for Adjectives to have their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So backe againe, hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. Which is the Positive degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely without excess

Q. What mean you by a thing absolutely without excesse?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse, but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared or without having respect to any other: as *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparative degree?

A. The Comparative is that which somewhat exceedeth

a Some Substantives are compared, but onely by abuse not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are cõpared properly but Adjectives, and Adverbs comming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs may be compared thereupon.

b The Positive is improperly called a degree of comparison.

the Positive in signification.

Q. What meane you by exceeding the Positive?

A. The Comparative is a word drawn from the Positive, wherein the signification of the Positive is somewhat increased, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder, or more hard: *Minor*, lesse, or more little.

Q. What is the signe of the Comparative degree?

A. *More*: either being set down or understood.

Q. Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Gen. case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree is, *hic & hæc durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine; and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlative degree?

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree:] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positive to the highest; so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* Q. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each case and every gender; I mean, each gender in every case together; as,

Sing. Nom.	*Durus,*	*durior, durissimus.*
	Dura,	*durior, durissima.*
	Durum,	*durius, durissimum.*
Genit.	*Duri,*	*durioris, durissimi.*
	Durę,	*durioris, durissimę.*
	Duri,	*durioris, durissimi.*

This

This Table, heedfully observed, will teach presently to form Comparisons, by declining all three Degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*Durior*	*Durissimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*Durior*	*Durissima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Durissimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Durissimi*
	Hujus	*Duræ*	*Durioris*	*Durissimæ*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Durissimi*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*Durióri*	*Durissimo*
	Huic	*Duræ*	*Durióri*	*Durissimæ*
	Huic	*Duro*	*Durióri*	*Durissimo*
Accus.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*Duriorem*	*Durissimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*Duriorem*	*Durissimam*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Durissimum*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœlicissimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœlicissima*
	Hoc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicius*	*Fœlicissimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœlicissimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœlicissimæ*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœlicissimi*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Tristis*	*Tristior*	*Tristissimus*
	Hæc	*Tristis*	*Tristior*	*Tristissima*
	Hoc	*Triste*	*Tristius*	*Tristissimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Tristis*	*Tristioris*	*Tristissimi*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*Tristioris*	*Tristissimæ*
	Hujus	*Tristis*	*Tristioris*	*Tristissimi*

Q. Are there no exceptions from theſe generall rules of comparing Nouns, *i.e.* from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes, there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the firſt exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Noumes which have no comparative or ſuperlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many ſuch have you?

A. [b] My book names five, *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus.*

A. [c] *Bonus, melior, optimus*; *bona, melior, optima*; *bonum, melius, optimum*: Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi*; *bonæ, melioris, optimæ*; *boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So *malus, pejor, peſſimus,* and the reſt as before.

Q. What is your ſecond exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Poſitives ending in *r.*

Q. If the Poſitive end in *r*, how muſt the ſuperlative be formed?

A. [d] Of the Nominative caſe, by putting to *rimus*, as *Pulcher, Pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of ſix Adjectives ending in *lis.*

Q. How doe they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus*, and not into *liſſimus.*

Q. Which are thoſe ſix?

A. *Humilis* humble, *ſimilis* like, *facilis* eaſie, *gracilis*, ſlender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learn: for wee ſay, *humilis humillimus*, and not *humiliſſimus.*

Q. How do all other nouns ending in *lis*, form the Superl.

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form the Superl. by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the firſt caſe of the Po. ending in *i*, as *utilis tiliſſimus*, as before.

Q. What is your laſt exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of

b All other irregular cõpariſons may be much better ſhewed the ſcholars out of the Latine rules as they ſhall have uſe of them, than here to trouble the ſcholars, or the bookes with them. Hereof ſee M. *Leeches* Queſtions more at large.

c *Parviſſimus, multiſſimus, egregiiſſimus, piſſimus*, and the like, are old words, and out of uſe.

d Thus muſt alſo *celebris, ſalubris, acris, alacris*, have the Superlatives, becauſe they have the Nom. alſo in *r*: as, *celeber, ſaluber, ſaluberrimus.*

* Theſe ſix are in prooſe moſt truely written with a ſingle *l*, *lis* into *limus*: they are in verſe with a double *ll*, for the verſe ſake.

A. Of ſuch Adjectives as have a vowell coming before *us*, as *Pius, aſiduus, idoneus.*

Q. How are theſe compared?

A. By theſe two Adverbes, *magis* more, and *maximè* moſt, [putting to *magis* in ſtead of the Comparative degree, and *maximè* in ſtead of the Superlative:] ſo declined the three degrees together, as before in every caſe and gender in order: as *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* moſt godly, &c.

Q. Why are theſe ſo compared?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together: as, wee cannot ſay well *Pius, piior.*

Of a Pronoune.

Q. WHich is the ſecond part of ſpeech?

A. A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. A [b] part of ſpeech much like to a Noune, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Q. * Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Becauſe it is put for a Noune.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes uſed?

A. In ſhewing or rehearſing ſomething, which hath been uttered before, or may well be diſcerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. [c d] Fifteen: as, *Ego, tu, ſui,* &c.

Q. Have all Pronouns all the caſes?

A. No: onely four of them have the Vocative caſe, all the reſt want it. Alſo *ſui* wants the Nom. caſe.

Q. May not ſome other words be added to the Pronouns?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Egomet, tute, idem*: and alſo * *qui, quæ, quod.*

b Pronounes ſupply the place of nouns and have for moſt part the nature of Nouns.

c There are but 15. pronouns properperly: the reſt are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other pronouns are found in old Writers: as, *an. am*, for *eam, em*, and *im*, for *eum, hibus*, for *his, med, ted, mis, tis, eampſe, quoi, ibus*, &c. Theſe and the like are to be known, and not uſed. * *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, becauſe it is uſed in rehearſing ſomething, and it is declined much like words of the ſecond Declenſion of the Pronouns.

* Q. Whereof are theſe Pronounes compounded?

A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*, *tute* of *tu* and *te*, *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kinds of Pronounes have you generally?

A. Two: Pronoun Subſtantives, and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. How many Pronoun Subſtantives are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, with their compounds, all the reſt are Adjectives.

Q. How doth your Book divide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitives, and Derivatives.

Q. How many Pronoun Primitives are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitives?

A. Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are theſe Primitives called beſides?

A. Demonſtratives.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe they commonly ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Q. Are not ſome of the Pronoune Primitives called Relatives?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are thoſe?

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, *is*, with *idem* and * *qui*, joyned unto them.

Q. Why are theſe ſix called Relatives?

A. Becauſe they ſerve to rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Q. Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iſte*, and *is*, be both Demonſtratives and Relatives?

A. Yes, in reſpect of the divers uſes to which they ſerve, that is, both to ſhew, and to rehearſe.

Q. Which of the Pronoun Relatives is moſt ſpecially called a Relative?

Qui of ſome Grammarians is taken for a Noune.

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?

A. Seven: *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives?

A. Becauſe they are derived of their Primitives, *Mei*, *tui*, *ſui*,

ſui, noſtri, and *veſtri*; the Genitive caſe of *Ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Meus* comes of *mei*, the Genitive caſe of *Ego*: *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*: *ſuus* of *ſui*: *noſtras* of *noſtri*: the Genitive caſe Plurall of *Ego*: *veſtras* of *veſtri*, the Genitive caſe Plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many ſorts of Derivatives have you?

A. Two: Poſſeſſives, and Gentiles. Theſe follow after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My Book names five: Number, Caſe, Gender, (as are in a Noune,) declenſion, and perſon.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Subſtantives: as, in *Ego, tu, ſui*?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſc. if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſc. Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Adject.

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronounes.

Q. HOw many Declenſions are there of a Pronoune?

A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoune is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitive caſe Singular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Give me the terminations of the Genitive caſe Singular of each Declenſion in the Pronoune.

A. Of

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego*, *mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *ipse*, *ipsius*; *Qui*, *cujus*.

The third in *i*, *æ*, *i*, like Adjectives of three terminations: as *Mei*, *meæ*, *mei*.

The fourth in *âtis*: as, *nostras*, *nostrâtis*.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me. *Nos* we, *nostrûm vel nostri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So, English first, I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee &c. *Sui* of himselfe or of themselves, *Sibi* to himselfe or to themselves, &c. So thou *tu*, of thee *tui*, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the Singular and in the Plurall Number.

A. Yes, in all the cases which it hath, for it wanteth the Nom. and the Vocative case.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, and *qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus*, *una*, *unum*, Gen. *unius*.

Q. Doe they all make their Genitives in *ius*, like *unus*?

A. No: these three, * *hic*, *is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*, as *hujus*, *ejus*, *cujus*.

Hæc is oftentimes used for *ha* in old Writers.

Q. Are *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea, they are declined like *iste*, saving *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But have not *is* and *qui* a severall declining?

A. Yes, they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second Declension, Latine and English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste*, that Masculine, *ista*, that Feminine, *istud*, that Neuter, or that thing. Gen. *istius*, of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *is* he, *ea*, shee, *id* that thing.

Qui which Masculine, *qua* which Feminine, *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

* Q. Why do they say in the Ablative case of *Qui*, Abl. *Quo, quâ, quo, vel quî?*

A. Because *Qui* in the Ablative case is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, quâ,* or *quo.*

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. [a] As *qui, quæ, quod,* putting *quis* before *qui,* and *quid* after *quod,* thus:

Nom. *Quis, vel qui, quæ, quod, vel quid.*
Genit. *Cujus,* &c.
So Accusat. *Quem, quam, quod, vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing Nom. { *Quisquis,* / *Quicquid,* } &c.

* Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it, *Quid* is alwaies a Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester.*

Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why are they called Possessives?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as, *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vester* yours.

Q. How are those Possessives declined?

A. Like *Bonus*; except that *meus* makes [b] *mi,* in the Masc. Gender of the Vocative case singular, and that *tuus, suus, vester,* have no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *Nostras,* and *vestras.*

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some country or [c] Nation; to some Sect or Faction: as, *Nostras,* one of our Country, or of our Sect or Side: *Vestras,* one of your Country, Sect or Side.

Q. But your Book addeth *Cujas,* is it a Pronoun?

[a] Note when *Quis* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ,* both in the Feminine singular, and Neut. plurall: as, *siqua, nequa,* not *nequæ*; so *aliquis, numquis, ecquis,* makes both *ecquæ,* and *ecqua.*

[b] *Meus* for *mi* in the Voc. is by *Antiptôsis,* as *Virgil. Projice tela manu sanguis meus.*

[c] Of *Gens,* a Nation.

A. No: *Cujas* is a Noune.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune, being a Noune?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nouns that be [d] Gentiles have: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genit. case of *qui, quæ, quod.*

[d] *Aripnas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna*, are so declined.

Q. What signifies *Cujas*? (Sect.

A. Of what Country, or what country-man, or of what

Q. What are these three *Nostras*, *Vestras*, and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*, saving that in the Nom. and Voc. case singular, they make *as*, for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Nostras, & hoc Nostrate*, for *hic & hæc Nostratis, & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *âtis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

* Q. What mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone, or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *Nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. How many words are there of this person?

A. *Tu*, and *Vos*: and no more properly.

Q. But your Book saith, that every Vocative case is of the second person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation.*

Q. What is the reaſon of it?

A. Becauſe *Tu*, or *Vos*, are underſtood in every Vocat. caſe: and ſo the Voc. caſe is made of the ſame Perſon with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we ſay, *O puer*, O boy; we underſtand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Perſons belong to Nounes, Verbs, & Participles, by reaſon of ſome Perſon of the Pronoun joined to them, expreſſed or underſtood not properly.

Q. What is the third Perſon?

A. That which is ſpoken of: as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Perſon?

A. All Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, *Tu* and *vos*.

A. But theſe three, *ipſe*, *idem*, and *qui*, are ſometimes of the firſt and ſecond Perſon.

A. That is likewiſe by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the firſt or ſecond Perſon, expreſſed or underſtood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the ſame Perſon.

Q. May not any Noune or Pronoune be of the firſt or ſecond Perſon by the ſame figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end ſerve the Perſons in Pronounes?

A. To expreſſe our mind fitly when we ſpeak of any perſon.] More ſpecially they ſerve for the forming of Verbes, wherein they are ever expreſſed or underſtood in every word, in each Mood and Tenſe, except the Infinitive.

For other queſtions ſee the Latine Pronoune.

Of a Verb.

Q. WHich is the third part of ſpeech?

A. A Verb.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A part of ſpeech declined with [a] Mood and Tenſe, and betokeneth the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

[a] This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Ave*, *faxo*, *queſo*, &c. are not declined with mood and tenſe, it is in regard of uſe, not the nature of the words.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, ſuffering, or being,

A. Thus: doing, as *Amo*, I doe love: ſuffering, as *Amor*, I am loved: being, as *Sum*, I am.

* Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A. A Noun ſignifieth the name of a thing: a Verb ſignifieth the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Perſonall, and Imperſonall.

Q. What mean you by Perſonall?

A. A Verb that hath Perſons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varyed by divers Perſons: as, I love, thou loveſt, he loveth, we love, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Imperſonall?

A. That which is not varyed by moe Perſons, but onely is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſigne *it*: as, *decet*, It becometh.

Q. How many kind of Verbs Perſonals are there?

A. Five: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How doe theſe differ one from another?

A. Three waies: 1. In termination or ending. 2. In ſignification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. How doe Verbs Perſonals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verb Active, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *or*?

A. Paſſives, Deponents, and Commons.

Q. * What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *Sum, forem, inquam, poſſum*, with other compounds of them.

Q. How ends a Verb Active?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or ſignifie?

A. To doe: as, I love, or doe love.

Q. What may a Verb Active be made?

A. A Paſſive.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo* I love, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Paſſive?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It

A. It betokeneth Paſſion, or ſuffering, or ſomething to be done: as, *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. May not a Verb Paſſive be made an Active?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as, of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *o*, or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run, *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Paſſive, as Actives do: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*?

A. No: there is no ſuch word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Engliſhed?

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active: as, *Curro*, I run: ſometimes Paſſively, or like a Paſſive; as, *Ægroto*, I am ſick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Paſſive.

Q. How doth it ſignifie?

A. Either like an Active: as, *Loquor*, I do ſpeak; or like a Verb Neuter ſignifying Actively: as, *Glorior*, I doe boaſt.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Paſſive.

Q. How doth it ſignifie?

A. Both Actively and Paſſively; that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Paſſive; and therefore it is called a Verb Common: as, *Oſculor*, I kiſſe, or I am kiſſed.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common doth ſignifie Actively or Paſſively?

A. By the Conſtruction: For, if it be conſtrued as a Verb Active, it ſignifieth Actively: as, *Oſculor te*, I kiſſe thee; but if it have the Conſtruction of a Verb Paſſive, it ſignifieth Paſſively: as, *Oſculor à te*, I am kiſſed of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent, or a Verb Common loſe *r*, to be made Actives?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oſculor*, *oſculo*.

* Q. But ſome Verbs are ſaid to be Tranſitive, others Intranſitive: How may I know which are Tranſitive, which Intranſitive?

A. Thoſe

a Few Verbes Commons are now in uſe, *videlicet*, ſignifying Paſſively, as well as Actively, except, *Criminor*, *Fruſtror*, *Oſculor*, & ſome other, although many Participles of the preter tenſe of Verbes Deponents may be found ſignifying Paſſively: as, *Complexus*, *Meditatus*, *Interpretatus*, *Comitatus*, &c.

A. Thoſe are Tranſitive, whoſe action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and have not a perfect ſenſe in themſelves: as, *Amo magiſtrum*, I love the maſter.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to ſhew the meaning of it: as, when you ſay, *Amo* I love; another may aske whom or what doe you love, or elſe he underſtands not your meaning: and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intranſitive?

A. Such as have an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their owne ſignification, without asking any queſtion: as, *Curro* I run, *Ægroto* I am ſick.

* Q. Of all the five kinds of Perſonals, which are Tranſitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons, ſignifying Actively, that is, when they are conſtrued like Actives.

Q. Which are Intranſitives?

A. Verbs Paſſives [and Neuters for the moſt part] and alſo Commons ſignifying Paſſively, that is, being conſtrued as Paſſives.

Moods.

Q. YOu ſaid a Verb was declined with Mood and Tenſe, What is a Mood?

A. [a] The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verb is uttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

[a] Or a Mood is the manner of ſpeech uſed in ſignifying the doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potentiall, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe: as, *Amo* I love: or elſe asketh a queſtion: as, *Amas tu* doeſt thou love?

Q. What ſigne hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, love thou.

* Q. What ſigne hath the Imperative?

A. It may have the ſigne *Let*, except in the ſecond Perſons: where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wiſheth or deſireth.

Q. What ſignes hath the Optative?

A. Theſe ſignes: b Would God, I pray God, or God grant. b Or, oh that.

Q. What hath it joined with it in Latne?

A. An Adverb of wiſhing: as, *utinam Amem*, God grant I love.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Mood?

A. It ſheweth an ability, will or duty to do any thing.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. May, can, might would, ſhould, ought, or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can love.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, ſeeing that they have all one termination?

A. Becauſe it hath neither Adverb nor Conjunction joined with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore ſome Conjunction joined with it: or ſome Adverb having the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Becauſe it dependeth upon ſome other Verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before, or coming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miſer*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem* I loved, depends of *eram* I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine between the Optat. Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No: ſave in ſignification, and ſignes of the Moods.

Q. What ſignifieth the Infinitive?

A. To doe, to ſuffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Perſon, as other Moods have?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative caſe.

Q. What

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To: as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the later be?

A. The Infinitive: as, *Cupio discere* I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. [a] Gerunds and Supines.

Q. * Why doe they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is Infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* Q. How many [b] Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they?

A. Both Active and Passive: as, *Amandi* of loving, or of being loved: *Amando* in loving, or in being loved: *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

Q. [c] How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

a All Verbes Personals wch are perfect and regular, have Gerunds and Supines, except only Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines, Impersonals have none.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerundo*, because they signifie the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melanchthon* thinks) of *Supinus*, because they have no case before them.

c Some decline these, Gen. *Amandi*, Accusat. *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amando*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. HOw many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine, the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, [a] for the most part, the signification of the

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of *itur*, joyned with it.

ſon of the Noune doing ſomething; *docet*, the Perſon of the Verb, ſignifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. WHat is a Conjugation?

A. [a] The varying of a Verbe according to Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

Q. How many Conjugations have Verbs?

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be known aſunder?

A. By their ſeverall vowels; which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the firſt Conjugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amâre*, *amâris*.

Q. What is the vowell of the ſecond?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docêre*, *docêris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* ſhort before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audîre*, *audîris*.

* Q. Where muſt you find this *re* and *ris* which you ſpeak of, to know the Conjugations aſunder by?

A. *Re* in the Infinitive mood active, which is the fourth word in declining the Verb in the Active voice: as, *amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the ſecond Perſon Paſſive, that is in the ſecond word in declining a Verb Paſſive: as, *amor*, *amaris*.

[a] A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their finall terminations in both Numbers, and in every Perſon in each Mood & Tenſe.

* *Do*, and certaine Compounds of it are excepted: as, *Circumdo*, *peſſundo*, *ſecundo*, which make *a* ſhort: as, *damus*, *circumdamus*, as it is in the Latine *Proſodia*.

Of declining and conjugating Verbs.

Q. THat you may be skilfull in all Verbs (which with the knowledge of the Nounes is accounted the moſt ſpeedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what muſt you doe?

A. I must learn to be very perfect in * declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Four: according to the Number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples [b] formed?

A. In two: Active, and Passive. All Verbs in *o* are formed like *Amo, Doceo, Lego*, or *Audio*. All Verbs in *or*, like *Amor, Docetor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives?

A. Yes: saving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actives; and they have Participles, as they are set down in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the English to the Latine, or Latine to the English of any Verb, in each Mood, Tense, and Person; and thereby to be able to proceed most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons through each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them; and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my mind; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperative Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of conjugating so, and first of giving the Latine before?

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imper. second Person, *Ama, amato*, Love thou: or, the Imperative wants the first Person.

Optat. *Utinam amem* God grant I love, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

* Declining a Verb; is the rehearsing of the first & second Person of the present tense, with the first person of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, the present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, and Supines, and Participles, belonging to that Verb and voice.

[b] Forming or conjugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verb into sundry other words coming of it by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

the Infinit. Mood of the Verb Active: as, *Amatum* to love.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the later Supine?

A. Becauſe it hath for the moſt part the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive: as, *Amatu* to be loved.

Tenſes.

* Q. WHat is a Tenſe?

A. [b] The [c] difference of a Verb, according to the times, paſt, preſent, to come.

Q. How many Tenſes are there?

A. [d] Five: the Preſent tenſe, the Preterimperfect tenſe, the Preterperfect tenſe, the Preterpluperfect tenſe, and the Future tenſe.

* Q. How may theſe tenſes be known aſunder?

A. By the times which they ſpeak of, and by ſignes.

Q. What time doth the Preſent tenſe ſpeak of?

A. Of the time that is now preſent: as, *Amo* I love.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Doe, doeſt* or *doth* in the Active voice; and *am, be, is, are, art,* in the Paſſive.

Q. What ſpeaketh the Preterimperfect tenſe of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly paſt, but as it were ſtill preſent: as, *Amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. What ſignes may it be known by?

A. By theſe; *did* or *didſt,* in the Active voice: and *was, were, wert,* in the Paſſive.

Q. What time ſpeakes the Preterperfect tenſe of?

A. That which is perfectly paſt, though lately: as, *Amavi,* I have loved.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Have, haſt,* or *hath,* in the Active; *have been, haſt been,* or *hath been,* in the Paſſive.

Q. What time ſpeaks the Preterpluperfect tenſe of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly paſt, or paſt a long while ſince.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Had,* or *hadſt,* in the Act. *hath bin,* or *hadſt bin,* in the Paſ.

b The tenſe ſignifieth the time wherein any perſon is ſaid to doe or ſuffer any thing

c A Noun may ſignifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

d There are properly but three Tenſes or times: The time paſt, preſent, to come. Our Booke divides the preter tenſe or time paſt into three, *viz.* Preterimperfect tenſe not perfectly paſt. Preterperfect tenſe, perfectly paſt, Preterpluperfect tenſe, more than perfectly paſt.

Q. What time ſpeaks the Future tenſe of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What ſignes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Active; *ſhall be* or *will be*, or *may* or *can be hereafter*, in the Paſſive.

* Q. Give me all the uſuall ſignes of the Active together.

A. [b] *Doe*, *doeſt*, or *doth*, *did*, or *didſt*; *have*, *haſt*, or *hath*, *had*, or *hadſt*: *ſhall*, or *will*, or *hereafter*.

[b] The principall ſignes of the Active are *Doe*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall* or *will*.

* Q. Give me the uſuall ſignes of the Paſſive.

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *have been*, *had been*, *ſhall*, or *will be*.

Perſons.

* Q. WHat is a Perſon in a Verb?

A. Every ſeverall word, in every Mood and Tenſe; except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Perſon.

Q. Why are theſe called Perſons?

A. Becauſe one of the three Perſons of the Pronoune is underſtood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*, *amas* thou loveſt, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loveth, as much as *ille amat*: and ſo in the reſt.

Q. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Perſonals there are three in either Number: like as in the Pronoune.

* Q. Hath every Mood and Tenſe three Perſons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs: except that the Imperative Mood wants the firſt Perſon in the ſingular Number, and the Infinit. Mood hath no Perſons at all, as was ſaid.

* Q. What differ your Perſons in Verbs, from Perſons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Perſons in Nounes and Pronounes ſignifie who or what Perſon it is, that doeth or ſuffereth any thing. The Perſons in Verbes ſignifie what it is that ſuch a Perſon doth or ſuffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magiſter docet*, the Maiſter teacheth; *Magiſter* is the Perſon

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons: and also much examination of the Active and Passive together: as, asking, I love, *amo*: I am loved, *amor*: he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*: they love, *amant*: they are loved, *amantur*, *&c.*

Of *Sum*, and other Verbs out of Rule.

Q. What Rules have you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular, that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your book?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with more other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, [a] are set down in the Latine Grammar by themselves; except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*, which doe follow after.

[a] *Sed nunc ut totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall use.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes: as, in *amo*, *doceo*, &c. and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giving all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Have you not some speciall observations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo*, and *queo*.

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future tense of the Indicative mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. * *Ibam*

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo*, and *quibo*; not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; not *endi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*, though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varyed in all other Moods and Tenses?

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram*, *rim*, or *re*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram*, *rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amavi*, are made *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se*, be formed of it, onely by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se*: as, of *Amavi*, *amavissem*, *amavisse*.

* *Audibant, lenibant, scibant, sævibant*, and the like, are by the figure *Syncope*.

* So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Iens*, the Gen. is *euntis*, so *euntis*, &c.

Impersonals.

Q. How are Impersonals declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbs Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit*, &c.

Q. What signes have they to know them by?

A. They have commonly before their English this signe *it*, amd sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. What is your fourth part of speech which is declined?

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nouns.

Q. But let me hear how you run the terminations in your mind or ſpeech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam: bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Q. Which are thoſe Engliſh ſignes which you muſt run in your mind with theſe terminations?

A. The Perſons in Engliſh: I, thou, he, wee, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can give the firſt Perſon in any Tenſe, you can by this means give any Perſon of the ſame, by remembring, or running in your mind, the terminations and ſignes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How ſay you, I loved or did love?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loved or did love?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you be asked of any Perſon which you cannot tell, what muſt you doe to finde it?

A. Call to mind but the firſt Perſon of that Tenſe, and run the reſt in my mind untill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I ſay, Wee had taught, I ſtraight remember, I had taught, *docueram*, and ſo running in my mind, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I find *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the firſt Perſons of thoſe tenſes, which come one of another, and firſt which come of the Preſent Tenſe.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperat. ſecond Perſon, *Ama amato.*

* Q. Give me thoſe which come of the Preterperfect tenſe.

A. *Amavi, amavera, amaverim, amavero, amaviſſem, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe the firſt Perſons together as they ſtand in the book.

A. *Amo, abam, avi, averam, abo.* Imper. ſecond Perſon, *Ama, amato: Amem, arem, averim, aviſſem, amare, amaviſſe.*

Q. Rehearſe them Actively and Paſſively together, as they ſtand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus ſum vel fui, amaveram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. ſecond Perſon, *ama amato, amare amator,*

Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunct. *Amem amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim amatus ſim vel fuerim, amaviſſem amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, amavero amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive. *Amare amari, amaviſſe amatum eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* *Amaturum eſſe, amatum iri vel amandum eſſe.*

Amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* *Illo polliciti ſeſe facturum omnia, eſt quòd ſperemus Deos bonis benefacturum.*

* Q. Give the terminations of the firſt Perſons of the Active voice alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo* or *am, em* or *am, rem, rim, ſem, ro.*

Q. Give the ſignes of the Tenſes anſwering.

A. *Doe, did, have, had, ſhall* or *will, may* or *can hereafter*; as before.

Make theſe terminations exceeding perfect, all the reſt will be ſoone gotten, and eaſily kept by oft repeating theſe over thus.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Paſſive together.

A. *O, or, bam. bar, i, ſum vel fui, ram eram vel fueram.* { *bo bor.* / *am ar.*

Em er, { *rem, rer, ſim vel fuerim, ſem, eſſem vel fuiſſem, ro, ero vel fuero.*

Am ar,

Infinitive, *e, i, ſe, eſſe vel fuiſſe.*

* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the ſeverall perſons?

A. Yes, the firſt Perſons Active end in *o, am, em, im* or *i*: the ſecond in *as, es, is,* or *ſti*: the third in *us.*

Q. How end the firſt Perſons Paſſive?

A. The firſt Perſons end commonly in *or, ar, er*: the ſecond in *aris, eris, iris*: the third in *tur*; the firſt Plurall in *mur,* the ſecond in *mini,* the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterperfect tenſes, Preterplu. and Future tenſes Paſſive, the terminations are the ſame with the tenſes in *Sum, es, fui,* of which they are borrowed; except the Future tenſe of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. Which doe you account the ſpeedieſt way of all to get and keep theſe Verbs?

A. A part of ſpeech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noune, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verb from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both Noun and a Verb together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely or ſeverally?

A. Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion.

Q. What of a Verb alone?

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Caſe, and Gender, as a Noune Adjective.

Q. [b] How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

[b] There are two of the Active voice: as, the Participle of the Preſent, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tenſe, and Fut. in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kinds of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their ſignification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in Engliſh?

A. In *ing*: as, *loving*.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Preſent tenſe?

A. No: unleſſe the Latine end alſo in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it ſignifie?

A. The time preſent.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the preſent tenſe formed of?

A. Of the [c] Preterimperfect tense of the Indicat. mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so of, *Auxiliabar*, *Auxilians*.

c For forming Participles of verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must feign Prererimperf. tenses: as *inquiebam*, *inquiens*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe: like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, *amaturus*, to love, or about to love.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. [d] Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *doctu*, *docturus*.

d These Participles, *Futurus*, *esurus*, *parituras*, *nasciturus*, *arguiturus*, *nosciturus*, *morituras*, *oriturus*, are formed irregularly, *Stak*

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter-tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: loved, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea, all: except *mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. What time doth a Particip. of the Preter tense signifie?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Lectu*, *Lectus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive mood of the Passive voice: as, *Amandus* to be loved.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *amantis*, in the *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voice: and of the Participle of the Present tense.

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As in this ſentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis:* In reading old Authors thou doeſt profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it ſignifieth Actively?

A. No: it is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath every kind of Verb all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles have Verbs Actives and * Neuters which have the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if theſe want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe it is derived of the later Supine: as, of *Diſco* is onely *diſcens*, without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles have Verbes Paſſives, whoſe Actives have the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tenſe, and of the Future in *dus:* as, of *amor*, cometh *amatus, amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines?

A. They want the Participle of the Preter tenſe.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe the Participle of the Preter tenſe ſhould be formed of the later Supine which is wanting: as, of *timeor*, is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verb Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, and one of the Future in *rus:* as, of *auxilior*, cometh *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it never have a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it govern an Accuſ. caſe, as being a Verb Tranſitive: as, *Loquor verbum, Loquor* may form *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verb Common?

A. All the Foure Participles: as, of *largior*, cometh *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Preſent tenſe declined?

* *Dolendus*, and *cavendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excurſus, percurſus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Paſſive voice: ſo *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, & *vigilandus*: or abuſively.

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nom. *hic, hæc, & hoc amans*, like *Fœlix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenſes declined?

A. Like Nounes Adjectives of three divers endings: as, Nom. *Amatus, ta, tum*, like *Bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of an Adverb.

* Q. WHich is your fifth part of ſpeech: and the firſt of thoſe which are undeclined?

A. An Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. A part of ſpeech joyned to Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Q. Why is it called an Adverb?

A. Becauſe it is uſually joyned to Verbs?

Q. May it not be joyned unto other parts of ſpeech alſo?

A. Yes: to ſuch words as are in place of Verbs, and ſome other: as ſometimes to Nounes, ſometimes to Adverbs.

Q. Wherefore is an Adverb joyned to the Verbs?

A. To declare their ſignification; that is, to make their ſignification more plain and full.

* Q. How?

A. By ſome circumſtance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the ſeverall kinds of Adverbs: as, When I taught, where, how oft, in what order, and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearſe the ſorts of your Adverbs.

A. [a] Adverbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order, and ſo as they ſtand in the book.

Q. Give me your Adverbs, Engliſhing them in order.

A. Adverbs of Time: as, *Hodiè* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday, *perendiè* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

[a] Theſe Adverbs ſee more at large in Mr. *Leeches* in his third part of his Grammar queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Conjunctions, or in the Latine Rules.

Of

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* to conclude, *poſtremò* laſt of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorſum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Heus* hoe, *O* hoe, *ehodum* hoe ſyrrah.

Of Affirming: as, *Certè* ſurely, *nè* verily, *profectò* truly, *ſanè* truely, or doubtleſſe, * *ſcilicet* doubtleſſe, or truly, *licèt* be it ſo, *eſtò* be it ſo.

* *Scilicet*, quaſi *ſcire licet.*

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *haud* not, *minimè* no, or in no wiſe, *neutiquam* not, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* no, or in no wiſe.

Of Swearing: as, *Pol* in good-ſooth, *ædipol* in good-ſooth, *herclè* truly *medius fidius* in faith, or truth.

Pol by *Pollux*, *Ædipol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Medius, fidius*, as *Fidius* the ſon of Jupiter, and God of faithfulneſſe, love me; like *Me Hercule*, as *Hercules* ſhall help me.

Of Exhorting: as, *Eja* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedùm* well, goe to yet.

Of Flattering: as, * *Sodès* if thou dareſt, or on good fellowſhip, *amabò* of all love.

* *Sodès*, quaſi *ſi audes.*

Of Forbidding: as, *Nè* no, not.

Of Wiſhing: as, *Utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *ſi* O that, *O ſi* O that, *O ſi* O if, O that.

Of Gathering together: as, *Simul* together, *unà* together, *pariter* together, *non modò* not onely, *non ſolùm* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsìm* aſunder, or one from another, *ſigillatìm* every one aſunder, or peculiarly, *vicatìm* ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.

Of Chooſing: as, *Potiùs* rather, *immò* yea, rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed: as, *Penè* almoſt, *ferè* almoſt, *prope* nigh, or neer, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarcely, *modò non* almoſt.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeneſſe: as, *Sic* ſo, *ſicut* like as, *quaſi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *malè* evilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multùm* much, *parvùm* little, *minimùm* the least of all, *paululùm* very little, *plurimùm*, the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so, or aswell, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minùs* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes, certain are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Prope* neer, *propiùs* neerer, *proximè* the neareſt of all.

* Adverbs coming of nouns which are cõpared irregularly doe follow their maner of comparing: as, of *Bonus, melior, optimus*, is *bene, meliùs, optimè.*

* Q. Doe theſe form their Comparative and Superlative degree of their Poſitive, as Adjectives doe?

A. No: they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themſelves, neither doe form any Compariſon properly.

* Q. How then have theſe degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Adverbes end?

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*, like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatives?

A. They end for moſt part in *e*, like the Maſculine Gender of the Vocative caſe of their Adjective of the Superlative degree. Of which they ſeemed to be formed: as, *Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſsimè.*

[b] Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens* pro *recenter*, *torvum* for *torvè.* This is when they are taken Adverbially, ſignifying as Adverbs.

Q. [b] Doe not ſome Superlatives end in *um*?

A. Yes: ſome few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender of the Vocative caſe whereof they come: as, *Plurimùm, potiſsimùm.*

Q. Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

A. Yes: when they are ſet alone without a caſe.

* Q. How may we know Adverbs?

A. Eaſily: many of them are ſet down in the Accidence; the reſt may be known partly by their Engliſh, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their Engliſh and Latine together.

* Q. How by their English?

A. Moſt of them, beſides theſe in the book, are Adverbs of Quality, and doe commonly end in *ly*, in Engliſh: as, wiſely, learnedly.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *e* or *u*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to diſtinguiſh them from Nounes: as, *Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimè.* Or elſe they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter* wiſely.

* Q. How by their Engliſh and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctiſſimè* moſt learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortiſſimè* moſt valiantly.

Q. Have you not ſome Adverbs ending in *o*, like Ablative caſes?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by ſo much, and ſome alſo in *im*: as, *furtim* theeviſhly, coming of the Verb *furor*. But theſe have their accents to know them by, like thoſe in *um*, and the reſt.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. WHich is your 2d. part of ſpeech undeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of ſpeech that joyneth words and ſentences together.

* Q. What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

A. To joyne words and ſentences.

Q. How many kinds of Conjunctions have you?

A. Twelve: Copulatives, Disjunctives, Diſcretives, Cauſals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Hatives, Adverſatives, Recditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. Give me your Conjunct. Latine and Engliſh together.

A. [b] Copulatives: as, *&* and, *que* and, *quoq;* alſo, *nc* and, *atq;* and, *nec* neither, *neq;* neither.

Disjunctives: as, *aut* either, *ive* or, or either, *vel* either, *ſeu* either, *ſive* either.

a These kind of Conjunctions have their names according to the reaſons following.

b Copulatives becauſe they ſerve uſually to couple parts of ſentences abſolutely.

c Disjunctives by which parts of ſentences are ſo ſevered, as if one onely could be true.

d Diſcre-

d Diſcretives, by which the parts are lightly ſevered.

d Diſcretives: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verò* but, *at* but, *aſt* but.

e Caſuals: as, *Nam* for, *namq́* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* becauſe, *ut* that, *quòd* that, *quum* ſith that, *quoniam* becauſe, and *quando* (ſet for *quoniam*) ſith that, or becauſe.

e Caſuals, which ſhew a cauſe of a thing going before.

f Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *ſin* but if, *modò* ſo that, *dum* ſo that, *dummodo* ſo that.

f Cõditionals, by which the part following is knit upon condition of that going before.

g Exceptives: as, *Ni* except, *niſi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwiſe, *præterquàm* except that.

h Interrogatives: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrùm* whether, *necne* whether or no, *annè* whether or no, *nonne* is it not ſo.

g Exceptives, doe except againſt ſome thing going before, or from ſomething following.

i Illatives: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideò* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaq́* therefore, *proin* therefore.

h Interrogatives aske a queſtion.

k Adverſatives: as, *Etſi* although, *quanquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licèt* although, or albeit, *eſtò* be it ſo.

i Illatives bring in ſome concluſion, or ſhew ſomething.

l Redditives to the ſame: as, *Tamen* notwithſtanding, *attamen* yet notwithſtanding.

k Adverſatives ſhew ſome diverſitie of things.

Electives: as, *Quàm* how, *ac* as, *atq́* as, or then.

Diminutives: as, *Saltem* at leaſt, *vel* yea, or at the leaſt wiſe.

l Redditives anſwer to the Adverſatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, ſee the Latine Rules, or Maſter *Leeches* queſtion.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. WHich is your third part of ſpeech undeclined?

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. What is a Prepoſition?

A. A part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts of ſpeech, either in Appoſition, or in Compoſition.

Q. Why doe you ſay, Moſt commonly ſet before other parts?

A. Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their caſes; the reſt alſo may be ſet after ſometime.

Q. What

Q. What mean you by Appoſition, when you ſay, A Prepoſition is ſet before in Appoſition?

A. When a Prepoſition is onely ſet before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaines a perfect word of it ſelfe: as, *Ad patrem.*

Q. What meane you by Compoſition, when you ſay, A Prepoſition is ſet before in Compoſition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is ſet before: as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

Q. To what uſes doe Prepoſitions ſerve ſpecially?

A. To govern caſes, or to ſerve to caſes; as our book hath it: and to make compound words.

* Q. What caſes doe they ſerve to?

A. Some to an Accuſative, ſome to an Ablative, ſome both to an Accuſative and an Ablative.

Q. How many Prepoſitions ſerve to the [a] Accuſative caſe?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *Apud* at, *Ante* before, &c.

Q. How many ſerve to the Ablative caſe?

A. Theſe fifteen, [b] *A, ab, abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many ſerve to both caſes?

A. Onely theſe four; *In*, [c] *ſub, ſuper*, and *ſubter.*

Q. What Prepoſitions are ſet after their caſes?

A. Theſe three: *Verſus, penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily ſet after; alſo *cum* and *uſque*, ſometimes: as, *mecum, ad Occidentem uſque.*

* Q. May not the reſt of the Prepoſitions be ſo ſet after their caſes alſo?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anaſtrophe*: as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. Can no Prepoſitions ſerve to a Genitive caſe?

A. Yes: *Tenus.*

Q. When is that?

A. When the caſuall word joyned with *Tenus* is the plurall number, then it muſt be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before *tenus*: as, *aurium tenus*, up to the eares: *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

Q. If Prepoſitions be ſet alone without any caſe: whether

[a] *Procul* is ſometimes a Prepoſition, & joyned both to the Accuſ and to the Ablat. caſes. *Cooper.*

[b] *Potat præ ſibi*, h.e. *præpotat ſibi*, or *præ*, h. e. *præſidium, ſive commeatum ſibi*, Lam. in Plaut. *Venio adverſum tempori*, h. eſt, *adverſum Menecimum tempori*, h.e. *opportunè*, Stockwood.

[c] The Engliſhes of our Prepoſitions are very defective & would be carefully ſupplied.

are they then Prepoſitions?

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbs: and ſo if they doe forme the Degrees of Compariſon.

Q. May thoſe foure which ſerve to both caſes, have either an Accuſative caſe, or an Ablative, as wee will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may uſe at our pleaſure.

* Q. How know you then, when to joyne them to the Accuſative caſe, when to the Ablative?

A. By their ſignification: for when they are put for other Prepoſitions ſerving to the Accuſative caſe, they will commonly have an Accuſative caſe: ſo for Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. When doth *in* ſerve to the Accuſative caſe?

A. When it hath the ſigne *into*, joyned with the Engliſh: as, *in urbem* into the city. Or when it is put for *erga* towards, *contra* againſt, or *ad* unto. Otherwiſe, it ſerves to an Ablative.

* Q. When doth *ſub* governe an Accuſative?

A. When it is put for *ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it ſignifieth unto, by, about, or before. Otherwiſe, it governes an Ablative.

b Theſe have cõmonly theſe ſignifications, or the like: which by uſe in reading, may eaſily be obſerved: *Am* about, *di* from, and *dis* aſunder, *re* back, or againe, *ſe* aſunder, *con* together: *ſe*, quaſi *ſeorſum*, *con*, q. *cum*.

* Q. When doth *ſuper* governe an Accuſative?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Elſe it will have an Ablative.

* Q. Have you no more Prepoſitions but theſe?

A. Yes: b theſe ſix; *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *ſe*, *con*.

Q. Doe theſe ſerve to any caſes?

A. No: they ſerve only to make Compound words; ſo that they are never found alone, but only in Compoſition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepoſitions compared?

A. No: except ſome of them when they are changed into Adverbs; as, *Propè*, *propiùs*, *proximè*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. WHat is your laſt part of ſpeech?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of ſpeech, which ſignifieth ſome ſuddain affection, or paſſion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

Q. How many kindes of Interjections have you?

A. So many as there are ſuddain paſſions or motions of the minde:] as, of Mirth, Sorrow, Dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Give me the Engliſh of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions?

A. They are imperfect voices: and ſo have no proper Engliſh words: yet wee may Engliſh them thus, after our cuſtome of ſpeech.

Some be of Mirth: *as*, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow, as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah, alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling as, *Pape*, O marvellous or ſtrange.

Diſdaining: as, *Hem*, oh, or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage*, get thee gone, or fie away.

Praiſing: as, *Euge*, O well done!

Scorning: as, *Hui*, hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atq; hominum fidem!* Oh the faith of Gods and men!

Curſing: as, *Va* woe, *malum* in a miſchiefe.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*, ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, io*, hoe ſirrah.

Silence: as, *As*, anh.

Q. But are all Interjections ſuch imperfect voices?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Evax, vah, &c.*

* Q. What ſay you then of *malum*, ſignifying in a miſchiefe, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noune: and is only then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expreſſe ſuch a ſudden paſſion.

* Q. May not other perfect words alſo be made Interjections?

A. Yes, any part of ſpeech may: but ſpecially Nouns and Verbs, whenſoever they are uſed to expreſſe theſe ſudden

motions of the minde : as *Infandum*, a thing not to be ſpoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowſhip, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections and undeclined.

Q. May one word, be of many parts of ſpeech?

A. Yes: being taken in a divers ſignification: or in a divers reſpect and conſideration.

* Q. How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time: *Cum* ſeeing that, is a Conjunction Cauſall: *Cum* with, a Prepoſition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it ſelfe, is a Noun Subſtantive and undeclined.

a Such words are Subſtantives not properly, but *technicè*, that is, artificially, or materially, as ſome Grammarians doe ſpeake.

* Q. It ſeemeth hereby that a word of any part of ſpeech may be a Nonne Subſtantive.

A. [a] Yes: when it is taken for the word it ſelfe, or, as for a word of art] as, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Subſtantive: as, *Bonum mane*, good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine ſpeech.

Q. WE have done with the introduction of the eight parts of ſpeech, or the handling of the eight parts ſeverally, which is the firſt part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech called the Engliſh Rules.

b That conſtruction is to be accounted lawfull which the moſt approved of the ancient writers have uſed both in writing and ſpeaking.

Q. What mean you by Conſtruction?

A [bc] The due joining, or right ordering and framing together of words in ſpeech.] Or the right joining of the parts of ſpeech together in ſpeaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reaſon and rule of Grammar.

c Conſtruction is either ſimple and plaine, or figurative. Simple is that which followes the right & plain manner of ſpeaking, according to the rules of Grammar: *Magna pars vulnerata*. Figurative, which differs from the ſame plain manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerati*.

Q. How many things are to be conſidered for the right joining of words in Conſtruction?

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words. 2. The governing of words.

Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in ſome ſpeciall Accidents

cidents or qualities: as in one number, person, case, or gender.

* Q. How many Concords have you?

A. Three: the first between the Nom. case and the Verb. The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective. The third betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden up by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter; that is, the Verbe, the Adjective and the Relative.

Q. What must the Verb have to agree with?

A. His Nominative case.

Q. What the Adjective?

A. His Substantive.

Q. What must the Relative have?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. WHat is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Between the Nominative case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is given to made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verb.

Q. What if you have moe verbs than one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verb?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

Yes, three: 1. If the Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the principall Verb. 2. If it have before it a Relative: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*. 3. If it have before it a Conjunction: as, *ut* that, *cùm* when, *si* if, and such others.

Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verb?

A. Because all these doe ever in sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in naturall and due order of speech.

*Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verb and marke it carefully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominative case, which is that which agreeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you have found out the principall Verbe, what must you do then?

A. Seeke out his Nominative case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verb; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative case unto the Verb.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the King come? if you aske here, Who cometh? the answer is, the King. So the word King is the Nominative case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominative case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb be an Impersonall, which will have no Nominative case.

Q. Where must your Nominative case be set in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this signe *it*, or *there*, cometh before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominative case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most usually after the Verb, or after the signe of the Verbe, as *Amas tu*, Lovest thou; or doest thou love?

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which cometh

next

next after the Verb, and answereth to the question, *whom*, or *what*, made by the Verb?

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. Why do you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withall. For then it must be such case as the Verb governs properly.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verb governs properly *magistro* a Dative case, and *utere* governes *diligentiâ*, an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. What doth a Verb Personall agree with?

A. With his [a] Nominative case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two: in Number and Person.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verb be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applyed?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

[a] Note that the Nominat. cases of the first & second Persons: as, *Ego, tu, nos, & vos*, are seldom expressed, but onely understood, unlesse it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning some persons from all others: as, *Vos damnâstis*, you condemned, & none other; or else for more emphasie, that is, or speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es Patronus*, you are (my) Patrone; *i.e.* you especially, and above all other. (So also in Verbs, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third person are commonly understood: as, *Fertur*, hoc est, *ille fertur*, hee is reported, unlesse *fertur* be rather used impersonally. So *ferunt*, hoc est, *homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belongs to God or Nature: as, *pluit* it raineth, *fulminat* it thunders; that is, God or Nature raines or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs, which, as these, are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature: as, *lucet* it is day, *Advesperascit*, it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

Q. Must the verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?

A. No: for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominative cases Singular having a Conjunction Copulative, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominative cases comming together with a Conjunction Copulative comming between them; though all the Nominative cases be of the Singular Number, yet the Verb is usually of the plurall Number.

Q. What if the Nominative cases be of * diverse persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy than of the second; and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case, which goeth before the Verb, or with that which cometh after the Verbe: so that both the Nominative cases be of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane by that rule?

A. That not only a Casuall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

* *Is* and *ii* may be of all persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood, as *Agimus ii*, *ii poteramus esse pares*, *&c.* for *Nos ii agimus*, *&c.*

whole clauſe going before, and ſometime a member of a ſentence may be the Nominative caſe to the verb.

* Q. What mean you by a Caſuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with caſes.

Q. How can an Infinitive mood, or an whole ſentence be the Nominative caſe to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominative caſe to the Verb, but onely a Noune Subſtantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Subſtautive, or whatſoever is put in the place of a Noun Subſtantive; as theſe are.

Q. How will you decline theſe, when they are put in place of a Noun Subſtantive?

A. Like Subſtantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc Nihil invariabile*: ſo, *Hoc dilnculo ſurgere invariabile.*

* Q. May not a Relative be the Nominative caſe to the Verbe?

A. Yea: but that is onely by reaſon of the Subſtantive or Antecedent underſtood with it, or in whoſe place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective alſo be the Nominative caſe to the Verb.

A. Yes: but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtanding for a Subſtantive.

* Q. What Number and Perſon muſt the Verb be, when a whole ſentence, or a piece of a ſentence, is the Nominative caſe to the Verb?

A. If the Verb be referred, or have reſpect but to one thing, it ſhall be the ſingular Number, and third Perſon; but if to moe, it is uſually the Plurall Number, and third Perſon.

* Q. What if it be a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number, I mean, a Noun ſignifying moe then one?

A. It may ſometimes have a Verb of the Plurall Number.

Q. How many things then may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb?

A. Six: Firſt, a Caſuall word, which is either a Subſtantive, or a Relative: or an Adjective ſtanding for a Subſtantive. Secondly, a whole reaſon or ſentence. Thirdly, a clauſe or piece of a ſentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive mood.

Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoever is put instead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, must it have a Nominative case before it?

A. No: It must have an Accusative case before it, instead of a Nominative.

The second Concord.

Q. WHat is your second Concord between?

A. Between the Substantive and the Adjective.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case; that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adjective: and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Why doth your book say, The Adjective whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adjectives by nature: except *Ego, Tu, Sui*: and so are all Participles: and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noune Adjectives doe.

Q. Is your Adjective alwaies the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwaies: for there are three such exceptions, as in the first Concord, though my book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plurall; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine: and the Substantive of the Femine more worthy then the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life, I mean, such as are not apt to have life, as we shall see hereafter.

Q. What Gender is more worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively: as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective comes between two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Casuall word: but an whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb with a Genit. case, or any word put for it self, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. What case, gender, and Number, shall the Adjective be when any of these are his Substantives?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it have respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender, and Plurall Number.

*. *Nunquam aquè ac modo Paupertas mihi visum est onus, & miserum & grave. Tet-paupertas visum onus.*

The third Concord.

Q. WHat is the third Concord between?

A. Between the Antecedent and the [a] Relative?

Q. When

a By Relative in this place wee usually mean *qui, quæ, quod*; with the cases & words coming of it.

Q. [b] When you have a Relative, what muſt you doe to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the queſtion *who* or *what*, to the Engliſh of the Relative; and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What mean you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly ſuch a word as goeth in the ſentence before the Relative, and is rehearſed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Perſon.

* Q. Is one Subſtantive or Caſuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relative?

A. No: all the ſame things may be the [c] Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, or the Subſtantive to the Adjective.

Q. When any of theſe, except a Caſuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number muſt the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing of thoſe, except the Caſuall word, it muſt be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things, or moe of them, it muſt be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the Engliſh word *that*, may be turned into *which* what part of ſpeech is it?

A. A Relative.

Q. If it cannot be ſo turned, what part of ſpeech is it then?

A. A Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quòd* or *ut* ſignifying *that*.

Q. Muſt it alwaies needs be ſo made in Latine by *quòd* or *ut*, ſignifying *that*?

[b] We may alſo note that theſe Relatives ſet down in the Pronoune: as, *Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatives of Subſtance, becauſe they have relation to a ſubſtance. Others are called Relatives of accident, becauſe they have relation to ſome accident; as to ſome quality, or quantity: as, *Qualis, quantus, cujas*, and other interrogatives.

[c] Obſerve that the proper Antecedent is not alwaies expreſſed: for ſometimes a Relative, and ſometimes a Noun Adject. have for their Antecedent or Subſtantive ſome Pronoune Primitive included in the Pronoune Poſſeſſive ſet downe by that Rule in the *Syntax*, *Aliquando Relativum, &c.* as, *Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is underſtood. So the examples in the conſtruction of the Pronoune in the Latine *Syntax*, viz. *Hæc Poſſeſſiva, meus, tuus, ſuus, &c.*

A. No:

A. No: we may oft times elegantly leave out both [d] *quòd*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominative caſe into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, what Number muſt the Relative be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents muſt the Relative agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the moſt worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the moſt worthy Gender in things not apt to have life.

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedent be of the Maſculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregiſt, quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender, though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Maſculine.

[d] Note for difference between *Quòd* & *ut*, that for the moſt part *quòd* ſignifieth becauſe, or that, noting the Efficient cauſe: as, *Quòd tu rediſti*, becauſe you have returned, *ut* to the end that, noting the *Finall*, or *effect*: as, *ut tu fabulam agas volo*. Or thus, That *quòd* doth uſually ſignifie ſimply a thing done, or to be done; *ut* the cauſe why it is done, or to be done.

The Caſe of the Relative.

Q. HOw many chief rules are there to know what Caſe the Relative muſt be of?

A. Two: when there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and, *&c.* And when there cometh a Nominative caſe, &c.

Q. When in making or conſtruing Latine, there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, what caſe muſt your Relative be?

A. The Nominative caſe to the Verb, as it were a Noune Subſtantive.

Q. When there comes a Nom. caſe between the Relative and the Verb, what caſe muſt the Relative be then?

A. Such caſe as the Verb will have after him; that is, ſuch

Case as any Noun Substantive should be, being governed of the same Verb.

Q. May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which have their cases, as the Relative hath?

a These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before.

A. Yes: Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites; as, a *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinites follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these usually, all come before the Verb; that is, they are set before the Verb or other words, whereof they are governed.

* *Dispauterius* hath this rule worthy to be observed of Scholars, *Quando Relativo præcedens subdis, eodem ponatur casu, quia verbo dantur eidem.* *Præcedens*, i.e. *Antecedens.* *Subdis*, i.e. *subjungis.*

* b Q. Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as a Relative, or an Interrogative, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis? Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwaies governed of the Verb which he cometh before?

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noune Substantive may be governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitive mood coming after the Verb, sometimes of a Participle, sometimes of a Gerund: and so of other words according to my book; and in all things like unto the Substantive.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting instead of the Relative the same case of *Hic, hæc, hoc*, and so construing the sentence.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

* Q. Shew

Q. Shew how in this Sentence; *Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hæc* instead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hæc*: so *quæ* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serve to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of divers numbers also, by the rule *Relativus inter duo Antecedentia, &c.*

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

Q. WEe have done with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your Rules for governing words?

A. At, When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbs Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space between place, Names of places. Eightly, of Verbs Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The eleventh of Conjunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. 1. Rules for the Nominative case, if the word doe govern a Nominative case. 2. For the Genitive. 3. For the Dative. 4. For the Accusative. 5. For the Ablative.

Q. Why do you not mention any Rules for the Vocat.

A. Because the Vocative is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be known, because whensoever wee call or speak to any person

ſon or things, wee doe it in the Vocative caſe.

* Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a ſentence, to know why it is put in a Genitive, Dative, or any other caſe?

A. Firſt, I muſt conſtrue the ſentence.

* Q. What mean you by conſtrue?

A. To conſtrue, is to place every word in a ſentence, according to the naturall order of ſpeech; and to give every word his proper ſignification in Engliſh.

Q. Why muſt you conſtrue thus firſt?

A. Becauſe every caſe is commonly governed of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of conſtruing.

Q. How will you ſeek out the rule for the caſe when you have conſtrued?

A. Firſt, I muſt conſider what caſe my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of ſpeech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what ſignification. Thirdly, I muſt turne to the rules for ſuch a caſe, after ſuch a part of ſpeech.

Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive caſe after a Subſtantive how doe you find it?

A. I muſt turne to the rules of the Genitive caſe after the Subſtantive: and marking the ſignification of the word, I ſhall find the rule in one of thoſe.

Q. Shew me this by an example in this little ſentence, *Virtutis comes invidia.* What muſt you doe firſt?

A. Firſt, I conſtrue it thus: *Invidia* envie, [*eſt* is] *comes* a companion, *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What caſe is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominative caſe, governed of the Verbe *eſt*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Nominative caſe after the Verb: that is, *Sum, forem, fio.*

* Q. What caſe is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive caſe, governed of the Subſtantive *Comes*, going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Genitive caſe after the Subſtantive: When two Subhantives, &c.

For this rule ſee it more at large in the Grammar ſchool.

* Q. Seeing you muſt conſtrue right before you can tell your

your rule. What order must you observe in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters: except the first word of every sentence, which is ever written with a great letter.

Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case: and take the first Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it: and that which hangeth of it, serving to make it plaine.

Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoever words depend on it, serving to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Adverbe.

Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly governes: which is commonly an Accusative case.

Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order: first a Genitive, secondly, a Dative, lastly, the Ablative.

Q. Give me the summe of this rule briefly?

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seek out the principall Verb, and his Nominative case, and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is instead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe with the Infinitive Mood or Adverb. Next the Accusative case, or such case as the Verbe properly governs. Lastly all the other cases in order: as, 1. The Genit. 2. The Dat. after, the Abl.

Every Scholler should be able to repeat this Rule.

Q. What if there bee not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

h More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbes and Conjunctions. See *Coknius* his Analysis, *p.9.*

A. It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up; as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatives: as, by *Quis* or *qui, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Lastly, by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as have some other words depending upon them in the latter part of the sentence: or are referred to somthing going before. As *Cum, inde, deinceps, quemadmodum, sic, sicut, sicuti, dum, donec, primum, quando, quia, quoniam, licet, postquam, quam, quanquam, etsi, quamvis*, and the like.

Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly go before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

Q. But are there not some speciall things to be observed in construing?

Speciall things to be observed in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and usually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verbe; the Accusative after the Verbe; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Substantive and Adjective bee construed together, except the one of them doe governe some other word, or have some word joined unto it, or depending on it, to which it passeth the signification in a speciall manner: that the Preposition bee joined with his case.

WEll to returne againe to the rules in order;

Q. What case doe Substantives governe?

A. A Genitive commonly, some an Ablative.

Q. How

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantives come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res* is put with an Adjective, &c.

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality, or property, to the praise, &c.

5. *Opus* and *usus* when they be Latine for need.

L. Q. When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitive.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. Which is your Genitive case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*, because it is the later of two Substantives.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

* A. Yes, if the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. They shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you have the English of the word *Res*, that is, *thing*, put with an Adjective, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive.

Q. If any Adjectives in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantive, and so it is said to be put Substantively, or for a Substantive.

Q. What case will it have when it is so put?

A. A Genitive, as if it were a Substantive.

Q. What case must Nounes be in that signifie the praise, or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noune Substantive, or a Verb Substantive: as, after *Sum, forem*, or *fio, &c?*

L.) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as for *Pater urbis*, we say *pater urbi.* Sometimes it is turned into an adjective Possessive: as, for *Patris domus*, we say *paterna domus.* Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition: as, *Concrepuit à Glycerio ostium, Ostium à Glycerio*, for *Glycerii*, unlesse we will say, *à Glycerio*, for *post Glycerium.* Substantives compounded with *Con*, having a Dative case: as, *Contuberna-*

lis, commilito, conservus, &c. may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est etiam, &c. L.* * The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Non videmus id manticæ quod in tergo est*; for *id manticæ*, as in the Latine Rule.

A. [b] In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie need, what case must they have?

A. [c] An Ablative.

These are commonly in the Genitive, being the latter of two Substantives; the Ablat. by some word understood. b Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same cases with the verbs which they come of: as to say, *Nihil in eare captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperit*. *Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, *Lamb.* on c *puero opus est cibum*, Plautus. *Lectionis opus est*, Fabius.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. HOw many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number, as those set down in the book, and the like, what case doe they require?

A. [b] A Genitive.

a So Adjectives of care, dignity, and other like: as, *Pavidus offensarum*, *Securitatis anxius*, *Securus amorum*, *Secors rerum caterarum*, *Certus condemnationis*.

So Verbals in *ax*: as, *Audax ingenii*. b This Genitive is a Genitive plurall, or equall thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitives have their Gender expresly, or included: as, *Quorum alter*, *Quisquam hominum*, *Aliquis familiæ*. These Nounes may governe other cases, being used in other senses and meanings; as, *Primus ab Hercale*, *Nulli secundus*. And in the same sense have, instead of the Genitive, an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *alter vestrûm*, *Alter è vobis*. To the end that we may see the plain construction of these, and the Substantive to the Adjective, he may commonly resolve them thus, repeating again the Substantive or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noune Collective: as, *Quisquis Deus Deorum*, *Degeneres canes canum*, *Aliquis vir familiæ*. The Comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to moe: as, *Apum adolescentiores*. The Superlative to moe, or to some Noune Collective, including unto: as, *Justissimus Plebis*. * *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicavit à Cicerone*, for *Ciceronе*, or *quam Cicero*.

Q. When

Q. When you have a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatives, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verb must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions have you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cujus, cuja, jum.* Secondly, if it be asked by such a word as may govern divers cases. Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoune Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Noumes Partitives, (that is, having after them the English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparative degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they have?

A. An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern a Dative case?

A. [a] Adjectives that betoken profit, or disprofit; [b c] likenesse, unlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Passive signification in *bilis*, and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

[a] So *obvius, fidus, amicus, secundus*: *idem omnibus*, or *erga omnes*: *opportunus, inusitatus.*

[b] Some Adjectives signifying likenesse, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par hujus*, so *affinis, similis, conscius. alienus, immunis*, may serve to divers cases. So *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, have usually a Dative, and sometimes an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

[c] *Communis,*

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern an Accusative case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

neſſe of any thing, will have an Accuſat. caſe of ſuch Nounes as ſignifie the meaſure of the length, breadth, or thickneſſe.

Q. Doe they ever govern an Accuſative caſe?

A. No: [a] ſometimes an Ablative: and ſometimes a Genitive.

b *Longus ſeptem pedes, longus ſeſquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

The Ablative caſe after the Adjective.

Q. WHat Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe?

A. [a] Adjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe.

Q. Doe theſe alwaies govern an Ablative?

A. * No: ſometimes a Genitive, ſometimes an Accuſative, or an Ablative with a Prepoſition.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe?

A. [b] *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* and ſuch like.

Q. [c] What may the Adjectives, [d] *dignus, indignus,* and *contentus,* have inſtead of their Ablative caſe?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

* *Inops ab amicis, & exiſtimatione, Macte q. magis auctæ virtute; (eſto) Antiptoſis. Hiſpania in omni frugum genere fœcunda,* Juſtin. *Fœcundum in fraudes hominũ genus,* Sylvan.

b *Quod dignus ſiem,* Plaut. c Adjectives of diverſity, as *Alter, alius, diverſus,* have an Abl. with a Prep. and ſometimes a Dat. d The Subſtantive ſignifying the cauſe why any thing is done, or the form and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subſtantives, are put in the Abl. caſe: as, *Incurvus ſenectute, Præceptor conſiliis, Parens Natura, Titulo Doctor, Dei gratiâ Rex.*

Conſtruction of Pronounes.

Q. WHat caſes doe Pronounes govern?

A. [e] None at all properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to uſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri,* the Genitive caſes of the Pronoune Primitives, ſignifying

e The Poſſeſſives, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* and *veſter,* doe [illegible] to receive after them certain Gen. caſes of Adjectives,

referred for their Subſtantives, to the Gen. caſes of the Primitives included in thoſe Poſſeſſives: as, *Ipſius, ſolius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo, &c. ipſius* is referred for his Subſtantive to *tui,* the Gen. caſe of *Tu* included or underſtood in *tuo*: which *tui* is governed of *animo.* See the Latine Rule, *Hæc Poſſeſſiva,* and the reſt of the examples there.

of

of me, of thee, &c. and when to use *Meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester,* the Pronoune Possessives, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui,* [d] *sui,* the Genitive cases of the Primitives be used?

A. When suffering or passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to have something done unto it, but not ro do any thing: as, *Amor* the love, *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love, or which others have of mee.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus,* be used?

A. When doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to doe or possesse something: as, *Ars tua,* Thy Art or skill? that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum,* and *vestrum,* used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives, *Hic, ille, iste,* distinguished?

A. Thus usually; that *Hic,* sheweth him who is next unto mee, *Ille,* him who is next to you, *Iste,* signifieth one remote from both. So we use *Ille,* when wee would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magnus,* that famous *Alexander:* But *Iste,* is used when wee speake of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum æmulum,* this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of *Hic,* and *Ille,* or *Is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and neerer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of; *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it be otherwise. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & ille cum ad duo anteposita, &c.*

[d] *Sui* and *suus,* are *reciprocate,* that is, they have relation or respect to that which went first before in the same sentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur se. Se* is referred to *Petrus.* We may cõmonly thus distinguish them from *is,* or *eum,* and *ejus, &c.* because *sui* signifieth of himself, *suum* his own: whereas *eum* signifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himself, but of some other person or thing.

* *Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores à me,* pro *meas.*

Con-

Construction of the Verbe: and first with the Nominative case.

Q. WHat Verbs have a Nominative case after them?

A. [a] *Sum, forem, fio, existo,* and certaine Verbes Passives of calling; as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor,* and such like.

Q. Will these ever have a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they have a Nom. case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they have such case after them as they have before them.

Q. What if they have an Accusative case before them, as Infinitive Moods have commonly?

A. Then they must have an Accusative case after them, * and so having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. What other Verbs besides *Sum, forem,* have such cases after them as they have before them?

A. Verbs of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbs of Gesture?

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one case; by this rule. And generally, when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participles coming of Verbs Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus,*: as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meis.* Propertius.

[a] These Verbes are called substantives, either because they signify a subsistence or being, or the manner of subsistence; or for that they subsist, or serve to other verbs in conjugating or resolving them as in every Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect Tense of Verbs in *or*; so the in Infin. Moods both Active and Passive. Or finally because all other verbs are resolved by them: as, I *Ego sum legens.* All other verbs are called Adjectives.

* *Quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, h.e. civem esse Gaditanum*; or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiptosis*: so in many other.

[b] They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signify some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo*, I goe, *curro*, I runne, &c.

The

The Genitive case after the Verb.

Q. WHat Verbs require a Genitive case after them?

A. The Verb [a] *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertainining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise [b c].

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or understood because they be Pronoune Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to [d] esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbs besides require a Genitive case?

A. [f] Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoyling.

Q. What Genitive case will they have?

A. A Genitive of the Crime, of the Cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they have no case else of the Crime, or Cause?

A. Yes: an Ablative, and that most commonly without a Prepositon.

* Q. [g] If *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo,* or a superlative degree, signifying the Crime or Cause, be governed of any of these Verbs, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative onely: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroq; ſive de utroq;?*

a This Genitive case after *Sum* seems rather to be governed of some Substantive, either set downe, though to be repeated again, as, *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris, Pecus est (pecus) Meliboei*: or altogether understood: as, *Officium, munus,* or the like: as, *Adolescentis est* (viz. *officium*).

b c In *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellu-inum, &c.* as, *Meum est,* the Substantive *officium* seemes also to be understood. Or other like words, or else they are put Substantively.

d Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like: *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo, &c.*

e *Æstimo* may also have an Ablative case: as, *Æstimo magno* (viz. *pretio*, or the like.) *Æqui boni consulo* (i.e. *æqui & boni valoris*, or *pretii.*) So *æqui boni facio* are peculiar phrases.

f So all the Verbs taken in the same signification, or accusing, or condemning, &c. as, *Perdo, appello, postulo, arcesso, insimulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, docco, commendo, miror, vitupero*: as, *commendo te pietatis, miror justitiæ, vitupero negligentiæ.*

g Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noune, may seeme to be understood. So *decet de injuriis.*

Q. May not these Verbs have also an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of the Person which is accused, condemned, or warned, &c. or else such case as the Verb properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris, Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?

A. [h] *Satago, misereor,* [i] *miserescо.*

Q. What case doe *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor,* and *memini* require?

A. A Genitive, and sometime an Accusative. Also *Memini,* signifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition: as, *Memini de te.*

h *Satago de re,* i.e. *anxius sum de re,* Aul. Gel.

i *Miseror, aris,* signifieth Actively & hath an Accusative case.

Misereor and *Misereſco* may have a Da. case, but more seldome.

The Dative after the Verbs.

Q. WHat Verbs require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitively.

Q. What is it to be put [a] acquisitively?

A. To be put after the maner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens have such Verbs after them?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for.*

Q. What Verbs doe especially belong to this rule, which have thus a Dative case?

A. [b] * Verbs which betoken: First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixtly, to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or to be against. Eightly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds, except *possum,* when they have *to* or *for* after them. 10. Verbs compounded with *satis, bene,* and *male.* 11. Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in,* and *inter*; except *Præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor,* which will have an Accusative case.

a *Subsidio diligentiam comparare,* h.e. *ad subsidium:* so *barbaro te ludibrio, istud cura, quæsiti prædæ, voluptati.* Hitherto belongs that which is called of some the eight case: as, *It clamor cœlo,* i.e. *in Cœlum.*

b Sundry of these Verbes have sometimes either cases: which is usually by reason of the change of their signification: as, *Consulere alicui,* to give counsell to any one, and *Consulere aliquem,* to ask counsell of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi,* and sometimes *Nuncio ad te,* Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum,* and *Omnium rerum credere.* Plaut. *Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hâc re,* or *hâc de re. Dominari aſtris, dominari in suos,* and *dominari in omnia re.* For *Tempero, moderor, refero, mitto, do*; as, *Do tibi literas,* and *do ad te literas*; See the Latine Rule, *Dicimus Tempero, moderor.*

Q. What

Q. What Case will [c] *Sum* have when it is put for *habeo* to have?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative; what case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may (in such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* have a double Dative case?

A. Not only *Sum*, but also many other Verbs may have a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case, of the person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing, be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made: as, *Sum tibi præsidio, h.e. præsidium*, or an Accusative with a Preposition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis. i. e. ad laudem.*

[c] *Suppeto* to abound or be sufficient, may have a Dative case, as, *Est* for *habeo*.

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. WHat Verbs require an Accusative case?

A. Verbs Transitives.

Q. What Verbs are those?

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Transitiva, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they have an Accusative case?

A. Of the doer or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbs Neuters have an Accusative case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbs which will have two Accusative cases?

A. Yes: Verbs of [b] asking, teaching, and [c] arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. [d] One Accusat. case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

a Verbs Neuters may also have an Accusat. case figuratively, that is, by some trope or figure: as, *Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c.*

Yet like as the Verbs Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin*, for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figurate* b *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.* Also *Celo.* [d] One of the Accusative cases may be turned into the Ablative with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

The Ablative case after the Verb.

Q. WHat Verbs will have an Ablative case?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of the [b] cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbs will have an ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this signe *with* put before it, or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing it.

Q. What case must the word that signifieth the price that any thing cost be put into after Verbs?

A. Into the [c] Ablative.

Q. Must it alwaies be in the Ablative?

A. Yes: [d] except in these Genitives, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantiliber, quantivunq;*.

Q. If these words be put with Substantives, what cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are used after Verbs of price instead of their casuall words?

A. These Adverbes, *cariùs* more deare, *viliùs* more cheap, *meliùs* better, *pejùs* worse.

Q. What other Verbs require an Ablative case properly?

A. Verbs of [e] [f] plenty, scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading.

a This Ablative case may usually be expresst by one of these Prepositions, *per, præ, propter, ob,* or *cum*: as, *Taceo metu*, h.e. *præ metu*: they may also be known by particles of asking: as, *Cur, quare, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.*

b The Ablative cases of the cause, or maner of doing, have sometimes Prepositions joyned unto them.

c *Vili, paulo*, &c. are oft put without Substantives, and the Substantive *pretio*, or the like understood: so *multo, paulo, tanto, immensa.* Some Substantives of price, are also put in the Genitive case, governed of the word *pretio* understood, or the like word: as, *centussis, decussis*, and *valeo* may sometimes have an Accusative case: as, *valere denos æris.*

e So *Scateo, deficio, nitor, fraudo, addico, as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, demo, interdico, as, opulento, as.*

f Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may have a Genitive: as, *Abundo, augeo, impleo, saturo, caveo, participo.* Some an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes an Accusative.

Q. What

Q. What other?

A. *Utor*, g *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *lætor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *muto*, *numero*, *communico*, *officio*, *profequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*: L. h *mereor*, *nitor*, *vescor*, *epulor*, *vivo*, *glorior*, *supersedeo*.

Q. What case will Verbs have which signifie receiving, distance, or taking away?

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablative be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbs of taking away, or distance.

Q. What case will Verbs of comparing, or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noune, or Pronoune Substantive be joyned with a Participle, either expressed or understood, and have no other word whereof it may be governed: what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablative case absolute.

Q. What mean you by absolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this Ablative case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quanquam*, *postquam*.

Q. May not the same Verb governe divers cases?

A. Yes: in a divers respect; as, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te præsente, propriâ manu.*

g *Fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, &c. have sometimes other cases; some an Accusative, some a Genitive.

L. h *Mereor*, joyned with these Adverbs, *Bene*, *male*, *melius*, *pejus*, *optimè*, *pessimè*, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

i So *disco*, *demitto*, *amitto*, *submoveo*, *abigo*, *amoveo*, *redimo*, *veligo*, *prohibeo*, pro *defendo*, *vindico*, *depello*, *refræno*, *retrabo*, *reprimo*, *arceo*, *revoco*, *declino*, *abstineo*, *nascor*.

k For the Ablative, Accusative, or Genit. after Verbes by the figure *Synecdoche*: See the Latine rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur*, &c. *Quædam tamen efferuntur*: and the rule in *Synecdoche*; *Per Synecdochen*.

Constructions of Verbs Passives.

Q. What case will a Verb Passive have after him?

A. An Ablative case of the doer with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Regul. Verbs neuter Passives signifying Passively have the same construction of Verbs Passives: as, *vapulo*, *væneo*, *liceo*, *exulo*, &c.

Q. What mean you by those words of the doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may Verbs Passives have besides the Ablative or Dative of the Doer?

A. The same cases that their Actives have: as, *Accusaris à me furti, &c.* Participles of Verbs Passives, as of the Preter-tense and Future in *Dus*, have usually a dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verb Active, instead of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablative must be turned into the Nominative before the Verb.

Infinit. moods are sometimes put by *Enallage*, for the Preterimperfect tense: sometimes they are put alone, having the former Verb or Adjective understood by *Ellipsis*.

Q. What are Infinitive moods usually governed of?

A. Of certain Verbs and Adjectives.

Gerunds.

The Infinitive Mood may be sometimes put instead of a gerund.

Q. WHat case will Gerunds and Supines have?

A. The same case as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *Di*.

Gerunds in *di* may sometimes have a Genitive case plurall, instead of the case wch the Verb governes.

Q. WHen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Present tense, cometh after any of these Noune Substantives, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?

A. After certaine Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

So with any of these signes, *in, with, through, for, from*, or *by*.

Q. WHen you have the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of*, or *with*, coming after a Noune Adjective, what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What

Q. What elſe muſt be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe coming after a Subſtantive, with this ſigne *in* or *by* before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* uſed?

A. Either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum.*

Q. IF you have an Engliſh of the Infinitive mood coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing a cauſe of that reaſon: what muſt it be put in?

A. It muſt be put in the Gerund in *dum.*

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* uſed after?

A. After one of theſe Prepoſitions: *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you have this Engliſh, *muſt* or *ought* in a ſentence, where it ſeemeth that the Latine ſhould be made by the Verb *Oportet*, ſignifying, *It muſt*, or, *it behoveth*: what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verb *eſt*, being ſet impersonally, joyned unto it.

Q. What caſe then muſt that word be, which ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives gerundives.

The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive caſe.

The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative.

The Gerund in *dum* into the Accuſative.

Supines.

Q. WHat ſignification hath the firſt Supine?

A. * The Active, ſignifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Participles which betoken moving to a place.

Q. What ſignification hath the later Supine?

* The Supines *venum* and *nuptum*, ſignifie Paſſively: as, *Do venum, do filiam nuptum*, I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter Paſſives, and with the Infinit. mood *iri*. Note that the Poets doe uſe to put the Infinitive mood for the firſt Supine. *Actum eſt, itum eſt, ceſſatum eſt*, ſeeme rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tenſe, then Supines: like as in *ſurgit cubitu, redit venatu*: *cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nounes then Supines.

A. The

A. The signification of a Verbe Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adjectives.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive: that we may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

Q. WHat case must Nounes be, which betoken part of time?

A. *Most commonly the Ablative: sometimes the Accusat.

Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *whom*.

Q. What case must Nounes be which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signify continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long*?

* See peculiar kindes of speech concerning Time, in the Latin rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus,* * *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h. e. ante calendas.* So *In ante diem & exante diem Nonarum, Ianuari*, for *ex die ante, &c.*

* *Abest bidui, h. e. spacium vel spacio bidui.*

Space of Place.

Q. WHat Cases are Nounes put in, which signify space between place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusat. sometime in the Ablative.

A Place.

Q. NOuns Appellatives, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb, signifying motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Prep. or without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometimes without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of

of a leſſe place: or as of a City or Town, of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and ſingular Number; what caſe muſt it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nounes or names of places, ſignifying, in, or at a place, are in the ſame manner put in the Gen. caſe?

A. Theſe foure: [a] *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

Q. [b] What Adjectives may be adjoined with theſe Genitives *Humi, Domi, &c.*

A. Only *meæ, tuæ, ſuæ, noſtræ, veſtræ, alienæ.*

Q. If any other Adjectives be joined unto them, what caſe muſt they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, bee a proper name, of the third Declenſion, or Plurall Number; in what caſe muſt it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative caſe.

Q. Is there no common Noune ſo put?

A. Yes: *Rus*, as we ſay, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the Country.

Q. If your word be a proper name of ſome leſſe place: as of a City or town, and ſignify to a place; in what caſe muſt it bee put?

A. In the Accuſative caſe without a Prepoſition uſually.

Q. What other Nounes are ſo put?

A. *Domus*, and *Rus*.

Q. From a place, or by a place, in leſſer places; in what caſe muſt it be?

A. In the Ablative caſe without a Prepoſition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes ſo put?

A. Yes: only *Domus*, and *Rus*, all other Nounes may have Prepoſitions.

a *Terræ* and *Togæ*, are ſometimes like *humi, domi.*

b *Tully* hath *Hujus domi eſt mortuus*, and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Imperſonalls.

Q. WHether have Verbs Imperſonals any Nominative before them, as Perſonalls have?

A. No.

Q. What is their ſigne to know them by?

A. *It* or *there* commonly.

Q. But what if they have neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shal be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonals have after them?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative: some both an Accusative and a Genitive.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitive case?

A. * *Interest, refert* and *est* being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: Except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra,* and *cuja,* the Ablative case of the Pronounes possessives: for these must bee put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. [b] *Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit,* with other like, set down in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case only?

A. Foure: *Delectat,* [c] *decet, juvat, oportet,* and these three, *Attinet, pertinet, spectat,* have an Accusative with a preposition.

Q. How many wil have an Accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miseresçit, piget,* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, [d] if they bee formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they governe?

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, properly?

A. The same case as other Verbs Passives have; that is, an Ablative with a Preposition, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter: what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *tur*.

* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases sometimes: as *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discrimine refert, juvat q. interest, in re est. Refert q. refert. Hoc dominus ac pater Interest: Interest* is here a Personall signifying as if *Dominus interest hoc ac pater interest hoc* by *Zeugma*.

b *So certum est, confert, cõpetit, conducit, displicet, dolet, evenit, obest, præstat, stat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, supersit. Decet vobis* is a Grecism, because we say πρέπει ὑμῖν.

* *Latet, fallit, fugit,* may thus have an Accusative case: as, *me latet, Mentdemi vicem me miseret, Ter.*

d This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Q. May

Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes: sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vterum dolet, arbusta juvant.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. WHat cases do Participles governe?

A. [a] Such cases as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. What is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. What is the second way?

A. When the participle is compounded with a preposition, with which the Verbe that it cometh of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A When it hath no respect, or expresse differenee of time.

Q. When Participles are changed into Nounes what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases do Participles governe when they are changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Do all Nounes participials require a Genitive case?

A. *Exosus, pertesus, perosus,* are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seeme to be Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly have the Active signification, and do governe an Accusative.

[a] Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives, and of verbs of calling, & the like, have commonly a Nomina. case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium patriæ appellate, O puer future bonus & doctus,* though we may make it by *Antiptosis.*

* Q. Have they not alwaies so?

A. No: *Exosus* and *perosus* do sometimes signifie passively, and have then a Dative case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

*. These Participles, *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, have properly an Ablative case.

Construction of Adverbs.

Q. What case doe Adverbes governe?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative.

Q. What Adverbes require a Nominative case?

A. *En* and *ecce* when they are Adverbs of shewing, have commonly a Nominative, though sometimes an Accusative: but if they signifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing; they have onely an Accusative.

Q. * What Adverbs require a Genitive?

A. [a] Adverbs of Quantity, Time, and Place.

Q. What Adverbs governe a Dative case?

A. Certaine Adverbes derived of Nounes Adjectives which require a Dative case: as, *Obviàm*, derived of *obvius*, and *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Have you not some Dative cases of Nounes substantives which are used Adverbially, that is, made Adverbes?

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, vesperi.*

Q. What Adverbes require an Accusative case?

A. Certain which come of [c] Prepositions serving to the Accusative case: as, * *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions be changed into Adverbs?

A. Two: 1. When they are set alone without their case: 2dly. When they doe forme all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What case will Adverbs of the comparative and superlative degree have?

A. Such cases as comparatives and superlatives have usually.

* In *ubi gentium* and *quo terrarum*, *Gentium* and *terrarum* seem to be put for elegancy chiefly: as in *minimè Gentium*.

[a] *Instar* also may either be used with a G. case, or else as a Noune undeclined, with *ad* expressed or understood, as, *Instar montis, ad instar castrorum.*

[b] *Venit adversum mihi.*

[c] *Propius stabulis*, for *propius à stabulis*, * *Clanculum patres*, Plaut. *Clanculum à clam*, Governing an Ablative, and sometimes an Accusative case: as, *clam virum*, Plaut. *Cedo*, used adverbially, signifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accusative case.

Con-

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. WHat cases do Conjunctions governe?

A. They governe [a] none: but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They joine together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions do couple like cases?

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and these foure, *quam, nisi, præterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diverse cases?

A. Yes: in regard of diverse Constructions.

Q. Do Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple nothing but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly joine together like [b] Moodes and Tenses.

Q. May not they joine together diverse Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

a *Ergo* being pur for *causa* may have a Genitive case: as, *Nimus ergo venimus*, not properly.

b For Moodes to be joined to Adverbs and Conjunctions becuse they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholers, to learne the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. IS [a] the Preposition *in*, alwaies ser down with his case?

A. No: it is sometimes understood: and yet the word put in the Ablative case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft understood also, as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in,* have the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as, *Abstinuerunt à viris.*

a For the government of Prepositions, see before in the Prepos.

Abdicavit se pretura. Cic. *Appulit terram.*

Constructions of Interjections.

Q. WHat cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominative case?

A. [a] O.

Q. What a Dative?

A. *Hei*, and *vah*, or *væ*.

Q. What an [c] Accusative?

A. [d] *Hen* and *proh*.

Q. What a Vocative?

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *ah*, *ohe*, and *heu*.

Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yea: often.

a *Vah* hath also a Nominat. b *Hei* is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. also. c *Hem astutias Ter. Hem tibi voluptatem.* So *Apage & ehem.* d *Hen* and *proh* may sometime have a Nominative case.

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see the rules De Figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more briefly in* Mr. Farnabie's Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES, CALLED *Propria quæ maribus.*

Generall Rules of Proper Names, and first of proper Masculines.

Question.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noune is of?

A. I have certain rules at *Propria quæ Maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive, or an Adjective: If it be a Substantive, I have my rule between *Propria*, and *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a proper Name, or a common, called an Appellative.

Q. If it be a proper Name, what must I look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the Male kinde or Female: that is, to the hee or shee.

Q. If it be a proper Name, belonging to the Male kind, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All

A. All proper names belonging to the Male kind, [or which are wont to go under the names of hees] are of the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heathenish Gods, Men, * Floods, Moneths, Winds.

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe*, are Greek words, and names of standing ponds, and fens, not Rivers; and so are of the Feminine Gender, *Albula pota Deo*; *aqua* is understood by *Synthesis*. So *tepidum Fader, flumen* is understood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF it be a proper name, belonging to the Female kind, or shees, what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria Fœmineum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the Female kind, (or going under the name of shees) are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, and Islands.

a *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a straight or narrow sea: or of a town, it is to be referred to *Mascula, Sulmo, Agragas.*

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all, except two of the Masculine: as, [a] *Sulmo* and *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tybur, Præneste*; and one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur.*

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quædam.*

Generall Rules of Appellatives.

Q. BUt if your Noune be none of these kinds of proper names mentioned, as *Propria quæ maribus*, but some Appellative or common name: how must you find the Rule?

A. In

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender, except *Spinus* and *Oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Robur*, and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. WHere is the rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um,*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common ending in *um* are the [a] Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive undeclined.

Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, of the Neuter Gender?

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Despauterius*: *Um neutrum penes, hominum si propria tolles.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatives?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. Dicta Epicœna quibus, &c. And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp, or flat; or as we may terme it more easily, long, or short.

[a] So *Eudinum*, *Eborecum*, *Brundusium*, are Neuters. *Glycerium*, *Philetium*, *Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words, are the Feminin gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter

Q. When is a Noune said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, then in the Nominative: as, *virtus virtutis*?

Q. How many speciall rules have you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitivo.*

The second, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

The third, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. WHat is the meaning of your speciall Rule, *Nomen non crescens?*

A. Every Noune Substantive common, not [a] increasing in the Genitive case [b] singular, is the Feminine gender: saving those excepted in the Rules following.

Q. How many sorts have you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nomen in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Græcorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 3. *Mascula in er, seu venter.*

Q. What mean you by *Mascula nomen in a dicuntur, &c.*

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine gender: as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Græcorum, &c.*

A. All Nounes of the [c] first Declension in Greek being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as*, *es*, or *a*, are the Masculine gender: as, *Satrapas, æ, his athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres?*

A. These

[a] *Aulai, aurai*, & the like, do not increase properly, but by changing, and resolving the diphthong *æ* into *ai* after the old maner.

[b] This not increasing is meant of the Gen. Singular only, not Plurall.

[c] Some few are excepted: as, *Charta, Margarita, Catarrhata, Catapulta*, &c. are of the Feminine, *Stock.*

A. These words are also of the Masculine Gender, *verres natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Masculà in er, ceu venter, &c.*

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er, os,* or *us,* not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos, gi, hic annus, ni.*

Q. Is there no exception from that, *Masculà in er?*

A. Yes: *Fœminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os,* and *us,* are the Feminine gender, excepted from *Masculà in er, &c.* as, *Hæc mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the foruth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us,* coming of Greek words in *es*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kind *in us,* coming of Femmines in Greek.

d *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anuis* in the Genit. case singular, as if it were of the third Declension, after the old manner.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noune ending in *e,* having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noune ending in *on,* or in *um,* not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus,* are the Neuter gender. *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

e *jusjurandum,* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable: but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfulls not increasing?

A. *Incerti Generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the Doubtfull gender: *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noune ending in *a* being derived of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena,* being derived of the Verbe *Gigno &c.* so are *senex, auriga,* and the rest of that rule.

The ſecond ſpeciall Rule.

Q. WHere is your ſecond ſpeciall Rule?

A. *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noune Subſtantive common, increaſing ſharpe or long in the Genitive caſe, is the Feminine Gender: ſave thoſe excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increaſe ſharpe or long?

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one, of the Genitive caſe increaſing, to be lifted up in prononncing, or to be pronounced long: as, * *virtus virtutis.*

Q. How many chief exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome words of the Maſculine, ſome of the Neuter, ſome of the Doubtfull, ſome of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules have you of acute or long Maſculines excepted?

A. Three: *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c.* 2. *Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n.* 3. *Maſcula in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the firſt Rule, *Maſcula dicuntur, &c?*

A. Theſe Nounes of one ſyllable, increaſing acute or long, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Sal, ſol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Maſcula ſunt etiam polyſyllaba in n, &c?*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe ſyllables than one, and increaſing long in the Genitive caſe, are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, anis.* So all ſuch words ending in *o*, ſignifying a body, or bodily things: as, *Leo, curculio:* So alſo *ſenio, ternio, ſermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule, *Maſcula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or,* and *os,* increaſing ſharpe or long are the Maſculine Gender: as, *Crater, conditor, heros, oris.*

So

* So *Dos dotis: Cos cotis: Res rei: Spes ſpei. Plaut.* ſeemeth to be falſe printed, *fero* for *fera* or *fere.*

So all other words in that rule, and many ending in *dens*: as *bidens*, with words compounded of *As assis*: *Dodrans, semis, semissis, &c.*

Q. Have you no exception from these two last Rules?

A. Yes: there are foure words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, soror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, syren, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe, or long?

A. Sunt Neutralia & hæc monosyllaba, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharpe or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *mel, fel*. Also all words of moe syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long: as, *Capital, alis, laquear, &c.* Only *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *hæc vel hoc halec.*

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt Dubia hæc, Python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Doubtfull gender: as *Python, scrobs, &c.* So *stirps*, for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is only the Masculine gender in the plurall number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, Author, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons*, as, *bifrons*; with *Custos*, and the rest of the Rule.

* So *Sextans.* of *Quadrans* as *Triens*

Quicunx, ion, Septunx. Deunx. cio. Dextans. as.

The third and last Speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noune Substantive Common increasing flat

or ſhort in the Genitive caſe, is the maſculine gender.

Q. What meane you by this, to increaſe flat?

A. To have the laſt ſyllable but one, preſſed downe flat in the pronouncing: as *Sanguis, ſanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Commons.

Queſt. How many Rules have you of feminines increaſing ſhort?

A. Two: *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do*; And *Græcula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Fœminei Generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c.*

A. Every Noune of moe ſyllables then two, ending in [a] *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive caſe (as *Dulcedo Dulcedinis*) and in *go* making *ginis* (as *compago compaginis*) if they increaſe ſhort, are the Feminine gender: ſo are *virgo, grando*, and the reſt of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Græcula in as, vel in is.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increaſing ſhort in the Genitive caſe, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas, Lampadis, jaſpis, jaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis: forfex, cis, ſupellex, ilis,* [b] and the reſt of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Eſt neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *n* ſignifying a thing without life, if they increaſe ſhort, are the Neuter gender: ſo all ſuch Nounes ending in *n*, as *amen*, in *ar*, as *jubar*, in *ur*, as *jecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput.* Except *pecten*, and *furfur*; which are the Maſculine. And ſo all the reſt of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, Verber*, [c] *iter, &c.* and *pecus* making *pecoris.*

Q. Give the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.

A. Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe words increaſing ſhort, are the Doubtfull gender: as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give

[a] *Cupido* for a greedy deſire, is ſometimes uſed in the Maſculine Gender: as *Auricatus Cupido*: ſo when there is alluſion to *Cupid.*

[b] *Mulier* may better be referred to this rule becauſe it cõmonly increaſeth ſhort: and may be joined to the end of the rule thus, *Et mulier, namque hac melius ſub claſſe locatur.*

[c] *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *itiner Spinther* a tach or claſpe may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

Q. Give the rule of ſhort Commons.

A. *Communis generis ſunt iſta, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. Theſe words are the Common of two increaſing ſhort: as, [d] *Vigil vigilis.*

[d] *Homo* and *nemo* are ſometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperiſſe hic.* Cicero. *Nec vox hominem ſonat, O Dea certe,* Virgil. *Quia homo nata erat,*

The generall Rules of Ajectives.

Q. WHere begins your Rule for Adjectives?

A. *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many Rules are there of them?

A. Five: 1. For all Adjectives of one termination like *Felix.* 2. For all of two terminations like *Triſtis.* 3. For all of three terminations like *Bonus.* 4. Adjectives declined but with two Articles like Subſtantives. 5. For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of one termination like *Fœlix.*

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adjectives having but onely one word or termination in the Nominative caſe, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adjectives of two terminations like *Triſtis.*

A. *Sub gemina ſi voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adjectives have two words or terminations in the Nominative caſe: as, *Omnis* and *omne*; the firſt word, as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Maſculine and the Feminine; the ſecond, as *omne*, is the Neuter: as, *hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like *Bonus, a, um.*

A. *At*

A. *At ſi tres variant voces.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative caſe, as *Sacer, ſacra, ſacrum*; the firſt, as *Sacer*, is the Maſculine; the ſecond, as *Sacra*, is the Feminine; the third, as *Sacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe Adjectives which are declined like Subſtantives with two Articles onely?

A. *At ſunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Adjectives are Subſtantives by declining, yet Adjectives by nature and uſe: as, *Hic & hæc Pauper*, Genit. *hujus Pauperis*; ſo *puber*, and the reſt.

Q. But may not ſome of theſe be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes, * ſometimes, but more ſeldome.

Q. Give your rule for thoſe which have a ſpeciall kind of declining.

A. *Hæc propriùm quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words have a ſpeciall declining, differing ſomewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how,

A. Thus: *Hic campeſter, hæc campeſtris, hoc campeſtre*: or *hic & hæc campeſtris, & hoc campeſtre.* Gen. *hujus campeſtris.* In the reſt of the caſes they are declined like *triſtis.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe laſt words, *Sunt quæ deficiunt, &c*?

A. That there are certaine other Adjectives, which are Defectives, which ſhall be ſpoken of in another place, with ſome others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclites.

* *Dives opus, ſoſpes depoſitum, pauperis tugurii, ubere ſolo.*

THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE HETEROCLITS COMMONLY CALLED *Quæ Genus.*

Heteroclits.

Question.

Have you not ſome other Nounes, of another kind of declining, then thoſe at *Propria quæ maribus?*

A. Yes, we have ſundry, in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. What are thoſe Nounes termed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What mean you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined otherwiſe then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of Heteroclits?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia:* that is, ſuch as change their Gender or declining. Secondly, ſuch as want ſome caſe or number. Thirdly, ſuch as have overmuch in declining.

Q. Where are theſe ſet downe together?

A. In the two firſt verſes of *Quæ Genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. Firſt, theſe words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note thoſe that vary. Secondly, theſe words, *Quæcunq; novato Ritu deficiunt*, doe ſignifie the defectives. Thirdly, theſe words, *ſuperantve*, doe ſignifie thoſe, which redound or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. WHere begin your rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hæc genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Six, set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines only in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fiftly Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. (*a*) *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

(*a*) *Hoc Pergamum*, is a greek word, *Pergamum* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stock.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hæc Pergamus pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hæc pergama, horum pergamorum*: so, *hæc supellex*: Plur. *hæc supellectilia.*

Q. Give your rule for Neuters Singular, Masculine and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frænum, filum*, and *pistrum* are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hos Rastrum*, Plur. *hi rastri vel hæc rastra, &c.*

Q. Where-

Q. Where are the rules for Neuters Singular, which are Maſculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed addi Maſcula duntaxat cœlos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the ſing. Number, and the Maſculine only in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum, Plural. hi cœli tantum:* ſo *hoc Argos, Plural. hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum, & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum,* are Neuters in the Singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of theſe the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hæc maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manalus, Dyndimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Maſculines Singular, Maſculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning.

A. Theſe foure words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, avernus,* are of the Maſculine Gender in the Singular Number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. WHerein begin your rules for Heteroclites, called Defectives?

A. *Quæ ſequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All theſe ſorts of Nounes following are lame [or defective] in Number, or in Caſe.

Q. Rehearſe the ſeverall ſorts of Defectives, as they are ſet down in your book before the Rules, or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominative and Vocative: Nounes wanting the Vocative caſe onely: Propers wanting the Plurall number: Neuters Singular wanting certain caſes in the Plurall: Apellatives Maſculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Maſculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. WHich are thoſe which you call Aptots?

A. Such as have no ſeverall caſe, but are alike in all caſes.

Q. Where is the Rule of them?

A. *Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe words vary no caſe, and are therefore called Aptots: as, (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar:* ſo, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as, *cornu, genu*: *i*, as, *gummi, frugi:* So alſo, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred.

Q. Have theſe no numbers?

A. Yes: *Fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, cornu, genu, gummi*[c] are of the Singular Number undeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall undeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plurall undeclined. *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred (as (d) *quatuor, quinqq́*, &c.) are the Plurall Number undeclined.

[a] *Frit*, the light corn in the top of the ear: *Git*, the herb *Nigella Romana*, *Tax*, a yerk or ſound of a laſh or of a whip, are alſo Aptots.

[b] *Pondo* is uſed both in the Singular and Plurall:

[c] *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall Number of the firſt Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek; as, *Teichea Teichae*: ſo it makes *e* long in the Rule, *Sic tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Theſſala, Tempe.*

[d] *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Caſes undeclined, as *duo* in Greek.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes: *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular Number?

A. Singul. *hoc fas, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu.*

A. *Hoc cornu, invariabile*, in Sing. Pl. *Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe.*

A. Plur. *Hæc Tempe, invariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plurall Number?

A. Plur. *Tot, invariabile*: or, *hi, hæ, & hæc Tot, invariab.* so *hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invar. &c.* This is the usuall manner.

Monoptots.

Q. WHich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What mean you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Est q3 Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What mean you by it?

A. These words (a) *noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, promptu, permissu*, are of the Ablative case Singular. *Astus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accusative case Plurall.

(a) *Noctu* is found of the Feminine gender for *Nocte.*

Q. Decline *Noctu.*

A. *Ablat. hoc noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias.*

A. *Accus. has inficias.*

Diptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as have but two cases.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

Q. These words have but onely two cases in the Singular number, *fors forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* These have two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias.*

Q. Have none of these words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus,* and *jugere.*

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atq; vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. WHat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as have but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words (a) *precis* and *opis* have but three cases in the Singular number: as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope: frugis* and *ditionis* want onely the Nominative and Vocative, and *vis* commonly wanteth the Dative; but they all have the Plurall number whole.

(a) *Terence* hath *preci* in the dative, *Nihil est preci loci relictum. Vis* is seldome read in the Dative.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocative case.

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites, and all Pronoune, besides *tu, meus, noster,* and *nostras,* doe lack the Vocative case.

Q. Give

Q. Give your rules of proper names wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. This shortly: all proper names, names of graine, [or corne] things reckoned by weight, herbs, moist things, metals, do naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes have the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nounes: or when there are more of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As when *Catones* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decii* put for wise men, such as *Decius* was: *Maecenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Maecenas* was; then they are in the Plurall nmber. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est sibi pluralem retinens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes have the plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus,* have only three cases in the Plurall Number; that is, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Q. Decline *Hordeum.*

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc hordeum, Gen. huius hordei.* Plur. *Nom. hæc hordea, Accus. hordea. Voc. hordea.*

* *Hordea.* This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Give your rule of Appellatives Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hesp-*

A. *Heſperus & veſper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Maſculines, *Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther,* and *nemo,* (which is of the common of two Genders) do want the Plurall Number.

Q. Hath *Nemo* all the caſes in the Singular Number?

A. It is ſeldome read in the Genitive and Vocative: according to that rule of *Deſpauterius, Nemo caret Genito, quinto numeroque ſecundo: Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your Rule of feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fœminei Generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Theſe Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number, *Pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, tuſſis, pix, humus, lues, ſitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, ſenecta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative in the Plurall Number: and ſo have Nounes of the fift Declenſion: except *res, ſpecies, facies, acies,* and *dies,* which have the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices do commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, ſapientia, deſidia,* and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Neuters want the Plurall Number; *Delicium, ſenium, lethum, cœnum, ſalum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viſcum, penum, juſtitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, (a) halec, gelu, ſolium, jubar.*

(a) *Halec,* as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the Plurall Number. *Hor.*

Q. Give

Q. Give me your rule of Maſculines wanting the ſingular number.

A. *Maſcula ſunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Maſculines doe want the ſingular number; as, *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menſes,* being taken for an iſſue of bloud, *lemures, faſti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall number: as, *Gabii, Locri,* and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular number.

A. *Hæc ſunt Fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Theſe Feminines want the ſingular number; *exuviæ, phaleræ,* and ſo the reſt. So *plagæ,* ſignifying nets, with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes,* and the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number; as, *Thebæ, Athenæ,* and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Neuters wanting the ſingular.

A. *Rariùs hæc primo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Theſe Neuters want the Singular Number: *Mœnia, teſqua, præcordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata:* alſo the Feaſts of the heatheniſh gods; as, *Bacchanalia,* and the like.

Heteroclites, called *Redundantia.*

Quæſt. GIve your rules for thoſe words which redound, or which have more in declining then Nounes have commonly.

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules have you of them?

A. Five: Firſt, of ſuch words as are of divers terminations,

declining and Genders. Secondly, ſuch as have two Accuſative caſes. Thirdly, ſuch as have divers terminations, and ſome of them diverſe declinings in the ſame ſenſe and Gender. Fourthly, ſuch as are of the fourth and ſecond Declenſion. Fiftly, Adjectives of diverſe terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which are of divers terminations, declining, and Gender?

A. *Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Subſtantives have diverſe terminations, declining, and Genders: as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hic baculus, hoc baculum; hic ſenſus, hoc ſenſum; hic tignus, hoc tignum; hoc tapetum, ti, hoc tapete, tis,* and *hic tapes, etis; hic punctus, hoc punctum; hoc ſinapi invariabile, hæc ſinapis; hic ſinus, hoc ſinum; hæc menda, hoc mendum; hic viſcus, hoc viſcum; hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum,* and *hic cornus; hic eventus, hoc eventum;* (a) and many other like unto them.

a As *Rete* and *retis, perduellis* and *perduellis, pecus, udis,* and *pecus, oris,* and *pecu invariabile. Fames, is,* and *ei, artus, us,* and *artu invariabile, artua, uum* in the Plurall, *Problema,* and *Problematum, dogma, ſchema, thema: Schema, atis,* and *ſchema, æ;* ſo *paſcha, atis,* and *paſcha, æ: Juger,* and *jugerum, i,* and *Juger, is,* and *jugerum, is.* So *Labium,* and *labia; ævum,* and *ævus; naſus,* and *naſum; collus,* and *collum; uterus,* and *uterum. Hic guttur,* and *hoc guttur. ulyſſes, is,* and *ulyſſeus ulyſſei,* by *Synæriſis ulyſſei,* and by contraction *ulyſſi,* of *ulyſſeus,* of the third Declenſion of the Contracts in Greek; like *Baſileus.* So are *Achilli, Oronti, Achati,* when they are uſed in the Genitive caſe, as they are oft; as is manifeſt by the Adjectives agreeing with them in the Genitive.

Q. Give your rule of thoſe which have two Accuſative caſes.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certain Greek words when they are made Latine words have two Accuſ. caſes, one of the (b) Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther, eris, Accuſ. hunc pantherem vel pantheram: ſo crater, is, Accuſ. hunc craterem vel cratera: caſſis, idis, Accuſ. hanc caſſidem vel caſſida, æther ætherem vel æthera.*

b Theſe are ſeldom uſed in the Accuſative caſe in Latine.

Q. May not other ſubſtantives be made of the Greek Accuſative caſes?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera, panthеræ.*

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe which have diverſe terminations in the Nominative-caſe in the ſame ſenſe and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, ſenſus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe words have divers Nominative caſes, and ſome of them ſundry declinings, keeping the ſame ſenſe and Gender: as, (a) *Hic gibbus, bi,* and *gibber, eris; hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris; hæc ſtipis,* and *hæc ſtips, is; hic vel hæc cinis cineris,* and *ciner cineris; hic vomis vel vomer vomeris, hæc ſcobis vel ſcobs, is; hic vel hæc pulvis, vel pulver, eris; hic & hæc puber, vel pubes, eris.*

a *Puerus, ri, pubes* and *nubis.*

Hæc pubes, is.

Q. What other words have you belonging to this rule?

A. Words ending in *or,* and in *os:* as, *Hic honor* and *honos, oris; hoc ador* and *ados adoris:* ſo *hæc apes,* and *apis, is; hæc plebs,* and *plebis, is.*

Q. Are there not other Nounes alſo belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many coming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin, inis,* and *delphinus, i; hic elephas, antis,* and *elephantus, ti; hic congrus vel conger, i; hic Meleagrus vel Meleager, i; hic Teucrus* and *Teucer, i;* ſo many other like.

Q. Give your rule for thoſe that change their Declenſion.

A. *Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe Nounes are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion: as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus,* (when it ſignifieth a dog-tree) *lacus,* and *domus.*

Tumultus, ornatus, gemitus, ſenatus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion. So *anus, us,* and *anus, anus.*

Q. Decline *Laurus.*

A. *Hæc laurus, Gen. lauri vel laurus, &c.* ſo the reſt.

Q. Where is your rule for Adjectives of diverſe declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant ſunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings, and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words; *Arma, jugum, nervus, ſonnus, clivus, animus, limus, frænum, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe theſe end?

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma.*

Q. How are theſe declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hac inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE VERBES, CALLED

As in præsenti.

Question.

WHat are the rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbs. Fiftly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixtly, Verbs having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter-Passives. Eightly, Verbs borrowing the Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbs lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugatiom, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbs of the first Conjugation.

Q. GIve your rule for all simple Verbs ending in *o*, of the first Conjugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That Verbs of the first Conjugation, having *as* in the Present tense, as *Amo amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amavi*: as, *No, nas, navi*, except * *lavo lavas* which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; so *juvo juvi*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*, as *nexo, as, ui*. Also *do, das* which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*.

* *Lavo*, and so the rest excepted, may seem to have been sometimes of the third Conjugation. They make the Preterperfect tense very seldome in *avi*, though sometime some of them are found so: as, *necavi*, *Plaut*.

The second Conjugation.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs of the second Conjugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Conjugation having *es* in the Present tense like *doceo, doces*, will have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense like *docui*: as *Nigreo nigres nigrui.*

Q. Have you no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Jubeo excipe jussi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Jubeo* which makes *jussi* not *jubui*; *sorbeo* having *sorbui* and *sorpsi, mulceo mulsi, luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, strideo stridi.*

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere*, are sometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath also *friguit* in the Preterperfect tense, and so *refriguit*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infra, &c.*

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe is doubled in theſe four Verbs; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo momordi*, *ſpondeo ſpoſpondi*, *tondeo totondi*. *Momordi* and *ſpoſpondi* are out of uſe.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, ſi ſtet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be ſet before *geo*, *geo* muſt be turned into *ſi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *urgeo urſi*, *mulgeo mulſi*, and *mulxi*. Theſe ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lngeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles, flevi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. Theſe Verbs in *leo* make *vi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *fleo flevi*, *leo levi*; and the Compounds of *leo*: as, *deleo delevi*; ſo *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi*.

Q. What is the fift exception?

A. *A maneo manſi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. *Maneo* makes *manſi*, ſo *torqueo torſi*, and *hæreo hæſi*.

Q. What is the laſt exception?

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo*, and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *cieo* making *civi*, and *vieo vievi*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. WHere begin your rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit, &c.*

Q. Have theſe any common ending of the Preterperfect tenſe, as the Verbs of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation have?

A. No: but ſo many ſeverall terminations as they have of their preſent tenſe, ſo many kinds of preterperfect tenſes have they.

Q. What

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia præteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those rules?

A. I must mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do,* or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book; and so shall I find my rule.

Q. If your Verb end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*; as, *Lambo lambi*, except *scribo* which makes *scripsi*, *nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui.*

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of every of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*; except *parco* which maketh both (a) *peperci* and *parsi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi.*

(a) *Parcius* is out of use, so *sciscidi* and *scindi* of *scindo.*

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di:* as, *mando mandi.* But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *tundo tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cædo* to beat *cecîdi.*

Cedo to give place makes *cessi*, so all these Verbs, *vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo,* make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di:* as, *vado vasi, &c.*

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi:* as, *jungo junxi*; except *r* be set before *go:* for then it is turned into *si:* as, *spargo sparsi.* But these Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi:* as, *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo, punxi, pupugi: pango* when it signifies to make a covenant will have *pepigi*; but when it signifies to joyne, it will have *pegi*, and when it signifies to sing, it will have *panxi.*

Tergeo & *sugeo* are found for *tergo* and *sugo.*

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi:* as *trahotraxi*, and *veho vexi.*

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *colo colui*: but *pſallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* without *p*, doe make *li*, not *ui*: as, *pſallo pſalli*. Alſo *vello* makes *velli* and *vulſi*, *fallo fefelli*, *cello*, ſignifying to break, *celuli*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excellui. Percello in *Terence* makes *perculſi*; unleſs it be printed falſe for *percuſſit* of *percutio*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui*: as, *vomo vomui*: But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como, promo, demo, ſumo*, make *pſi*: as, *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tenſe?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſino ſivi*: except *temno*, which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtravi*, *ſperno ſprevi*, *lino* which makes *levi*, and ſometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono poſui*, *cano cecini*.

Poſivi for *poſui*, and *occanui* for *occinui* are out of uſe.

Q. What is *Po* made?

A. *Pſi*: as, *ſcalpo ſcalpſi*; except *rumpo*, which makes *rupi*, *ſtrepo ſtrepui*, and *crepo crepui*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *linquo liqui*; except *eoquo*, which makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *ſero* to plant or ſow, *ſevi*; but in other ſignifications it makes *ſerui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *uro uſſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quaro quæſivi*, *tero trivi*, *curro cucurri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *accerſo accerſivi*; ſo *arceſſo*, *inceſſo*, *laceſſo*: but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. What is *ſco* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *paſco pavi*; but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *verto verti*: but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſtiti*: ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui*. Words ending in *ecto* will have *exi*: as, *flecto flexi*: but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *volvo volvi*; but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. *Ci:* as, *facio feci, jacio jeci*; but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi.*

Q. What is *Dio* made?

A. *Di:* as, *fodio fodi.*

Q. What is *Gio* made?

A. *Gi:* as, *fugio fugi.*

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi:* as, *capio cepi*; but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapivi.*

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri:* as, *pario peperi.*

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double *ſſ:* as, *quatio quaſſi.*

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. *Ui:* as, *ſtatuo ſtatui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi* and *plui*, *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi.*

The fourth Conjugation.

Queſt. WHere is your rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio?*

A. *Quarta dat is ivi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenſes in *ivi:* as, *ſcio ſcivi.* Except *vemo* which makes *veni*; ſo *cambio, raucio, fartio, ſartio, ſepio, ſentio, fulcio, haurio*, which make *ſi: ſancio* makes *ſanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *ſalio* hath *ſalui*, and *amicio amicui.*

Q. Doe theſe never make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ivi*?

A. Yes, ſometimes though more ſeldome, by the rule, *Parciùs nitemur cambivi, &c.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your rule for the Preterperfect tenſes of Compound Verbs ?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with his ſimple Verb : as, *Doceo edocui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule, *Præteritum dat idem* ?

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the firſt exception ?

A. *Sed ſyllaba ſemper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception ?

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe, which is doubled in ſome ſimple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds : except onely in theſe three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo* ; and in the Compounds of *do, diſco, ſto,* and *poſco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri,* but the Compounds of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri,* not *occucurri :* ſo all other Compounds ; except *præcurro,* which makes *præcucurri :* and ſo *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. What is your ſecond exception from *Præteritum dat idem?*

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do,* and *ſto,* as they are noted in the margent of my book, and have every one their ſeverall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico* ?

A. *A plico compoſitum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *ſub,* or with a Noune, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe : as, *ſupplico, as, ſupplicavi :* ſo *multiplico,* compounded of *multum* and *plico,* will have *multiplicavi* ; but all the reſt of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui* and *avi :* as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi :* ſo *complico, replico, explico.*

Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo.*

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verb *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *olevi*: as, *exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo*, and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the Compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *do.*

A. Natum à do quando, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. (a) The Compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, do make *didi*, not *dedi*: as, *addo, addis, addidi*; so (b) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

[a] Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

[b] *Credo ex certum & do.*

Q. What doe the Compounds of *Sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti, habebit.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *e.*

Quest. WHat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell in the Present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as do change the first vowell into *i*. The third, of such as change the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, do change the first vowell into *e* : as, *damno*, being compounded with *con*, makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so *lecto, oblecto* : and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first vowell into *e*?

A. Yes : of some compounds of *pario*, and *pasco*.

Q. What is your observation of the compounds of *pario* ?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri* : as, *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi* : but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ui*, as, *aperio aperui*, and *operio operui*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be observed in the compounds of *pario* ?

A. Yes : that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verb be of the third Conjugation : as, *aperire, operire, reperire*.

Q. What is the observation of the compounds of *pasco* ?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco*, and *dispesco*, doe change the first vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui* : as, *compesco* is *compescui*, and *dispesco dispescui* : but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keep still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb; as, *epasco, epascis, epavi, &c.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*.

Q. Give your rule for those which change the first vowell into *i*.

A. *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they be compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio, eripio*, and so in the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall observation of the compounds of *cani*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as *concino concinui.*

Q. Give the rule.

Q. *A cano natum Præteritum per ui, &c.*

Q. Have you no other speciall rules which are joined to this rule; *Hæc, habeo, lateo, salio, &c*?

Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, claudo, quatio, lavo.*

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowell into *i*: as *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango*?

Depango depegi, and *depanxi*: so *repango.*

A. *Composita a pango retinent á quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to joine, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as, *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hæc, habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo.*

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, præmineo, emineo, promineo*, and *immineo*, do change the first vowell into *i*, and also make *minui* in the pretetperfect tense: as, *præmineo, præminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo permansi.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*?

A. *Com-*

A. *Composita à scalpo, &.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto,* do change *a* into *u* : as, for *excalpo* we say *exculpo* : so for *incalco inculco,* for *resalto resulto.*

Q. Give the rule for the Compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo.*

A. *Composita à claudo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,* do cast away *a* : as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlaudo,* but *occludo*; so of *quatio,* not *perquatio,* but *percutio,* of *lavo* we say *proluo,* not *prolavo.*

Compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

WHere is your rule for Compounds changing the first vowell into *i* save in the preterperfect tense?

A. *Hæc si componas, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbes *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo,* when they are compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i,* except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses coming thereof: as of *frango,* we say, *refringo refregi*; of *capio incipio incepi,* not *incipi.*

Q. Have you no exceptions from this rule, *Hæc si componas* ?

A. Yes: I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago,* keeping *a* still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed pauca notentur : Namque suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hæc si componas* ?

A. *Atque*

A. *Atque, ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That theſe two Compounds of *ago, dego,* and *cogo:* and *pergo,* and *ſurgo,* Compounds of *rego,* do caſt away the middle ſyllable of the Preſent tenſe.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not ſay *deago,* but *dego:* ſo for *coago* we ſay *cogo, pergo* for *perago: ſurgo* for *ſurrego.*

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio?*

A. *Nil variat facio niſi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of *Facio* do not change the firſt vowell into *i*, but in thoſe which are compounded with Prepoſitions; as, (a) *inficio:* the reſt, as, (b) *olfacio,* and *calfacio* keep *a* ſtill.

a *Perficio, efficiorve fici.*

b *Olfacio* of *olere facio:* & *calfacio* of *calere facio,* or *calidum facio.*

Q. What is the exception for Compounds of *Lego?*

A. *A lego nata, re, ſe, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That *Lego,* being compounded with *re, ſe, per, præ, ſub,* or *trans,* doth keep *e* ſtill: as, *relego,* not *religo:* the reſt of the Compounds of *Lego* do change the firſt vowell into *i*, as, *intelligo,* not *intellego.*

Q. How do the Compounds of *Lego* make their Preterperfect tenſe?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo,* make their Preterperfect tenſe in *lexi*; all the reſt have *legi* in the Preterperfect tenſe.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. HOw will you know the Supine of a ſimple Verb?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Be-

A. Becauſe the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. Give your rule.

A. *Nunc ex Præterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Nunc ex Præterito?*

A. That we muſt learne to forme the Supine of the Preterperfect tenſe,

Q. If the Preterperfect tenſe end in *bi*, how muſt the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Bi ſibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*: as, *Vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, jeci jactum.*

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit ſum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine: as, *Vidi viſum.* And ſome of them doe make it with a double *ſſ*: as, *pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, ſcidi ſciſſum, fidi fiſſum, fodi foſſum*, not *foſum.*

Q. What ſpeciall obſervation have you in that rule, *Di fit ſum?*

A. *Hîc etiam advertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonſum*, not *totonſum*: ſo *cecîdi cæſum*, and *cecidi caſum, tetendi* is made *tenſum* and *tentum, tutudi tunſum, pepedi peditum, dedi datum.*

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*: as, *Legi lectum*: *pegi*, and *pepigi* make *pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi tactum. egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.*

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *ſum*: as, *ſalli*, ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum, pepuli pulſum, ceculi culſum, fefelli falſum, velli vulſum, tuli* makes *latum.*

Q. What are theſe terminations, *mi, ni, pi, qui,* made?

A. *Tum:* as, *emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini cantum, cepi* coming of *capio* makes *captum,* and *cœpi* of *cœpio cœptum, rupi ruptum, liqui lictum.*

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *ſum:* as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi* which makes *partum.*

Q. What is *ſi* made?

A. *Si* is made *ſum:* as, *viſi viſum,* but *miſi* makes *miſſum,* with a double *ſſ.* Theſe which follow make *tum:* as, *fulſi fultum, hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi fartum, uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum, torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum, indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum.*

Q. What is *pſi* made?

A. *Pſi* is made *tum:* as, *ſcripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum.*

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum:* as, *ſteti* coming of *ſto,* and *ſtiti* coming of *ſiſto,* doe both of them make *ſtatum*; except *verti* which makes *verſum.*

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum:* as, *flavi flatum*; except *pavi* which makes *paſtum,* ſo *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum, potavi potum* and *potatum, cavi* makes *cautum, ſevi* coming of *ſero* makes *ſatum, livi litum, ſolvi ſolutum, volvi volutum, ſingultivi ſingultum, venivi* to be ſold, makes *venum, ſepelivi ſepultum.*

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *Ui* is made *itum:* as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verb ending in *uo,* it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum:* as, *exui* coming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum,* not *rutum: Secui* makes *ſectum, necui nectum, fricui frictum, miſcui miſtum, amicui amictum, torrui toſtum, docui doctum, tenui tentum, conſului conſultum, alui* makes *altum* and *alitum, ſalui ſaltum, colui cultum, occului occultum, pinſui piſtum, rapui raptum, ſerui ſertum,* and *texui textum.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hæc ſed ni mutant in ſum, &c?*

A. Theſe

A. Theſe Verbs turn *ui* into *ſum*: as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui celſum*, *meſſui meſſum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui pexum*, *patui* makes *paſſum*, *carui caſſum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*; but five Verbs ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as, *finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finctum*: ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum*, *frinxi frictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe foure Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *ctum*: *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?

A. *Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Compoſitum ut ſimplex?*

A. That compound Verbs forme their Supines, as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*, ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem ſtet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe words, *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*?

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have.

Q. Which are thoſe?

A. The compounds of *tunſum* make *tuſum*, of *rutum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, doe change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum, &c.*

Q. Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of compound Verbs?

A. Yes: of *edo* and *noſco*.

Q. What obſervation have you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verb *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your observation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A nosco tantùm duo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco*, and *agnosco*, have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco pernotum*: none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs passives, whose actives have the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense of the later Supine of the active voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*: as, of *lectu*, is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes. *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That deponents and Commons are to be marked because they have no later Supine of the active whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kind of declining.

In Verbs Deponents and Commons which forme the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives do, we must feign later Supines to form them of.

Q. Repeat those which are observed in your book.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpessus*, *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffessus*, *gradior* making *gressus* with the compounds of it: as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior*, signifying to weave, making *orditus*; *ordior* to begin *orsus*, *nitor nisus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor ultus*, *irascor*

iraſcor iratus, reor ratus, obliviſcor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor and *tueor* both make *tutus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, comminiſcor commentus, naſcor natus, morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

Morior, eris, tuus ſum, mori, Orior, oriris, vel oreris, ortus ſum oriri.

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs which have two Preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum activæ, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperfect tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice: as, *Cœno cœnavi* and *cœnatus ſum, juro juravi* and *juratus ſum; poto potavi* and *potus, titubo titubavi* and *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, pateo patui* and *paſſus, placeo placui* and *placitus, ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, veneo* to be ſold *venivi* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet pudnit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbs Neuter-Paſſives.

Q. HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter-Paſſives?

A. Yes:

Q. What Verbs are thoſe?

A. Verbs Neuters having for moſt part the Paſſive ſignification:

fication, and the preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-Passivum sic Præteritum &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter-Passives have a Preterperfect tense, as if of the passive voice: as *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum*; Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *mœstus* a Noune.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. WHere is your rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbs have no preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a preterperfect tense of others; as, 1 Verbes Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbes whereof they are derived, do borrow their preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What mean you by Inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to do a thing, or to wax more: as, *tepesco*, to begin to be warme, or to wax warme, being put for *tepeo*, to be warme, hath *tepui* in the preterperfect tense: and so *ferveſco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbs which borrow the Prererperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *fedi* of *fedeo*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will have *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanivi* of *insanio*: *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medicor*, *li-*

quor

quor liquefactus of *liquefio*, *reminiſcor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tenſes.

Q. WHere is your rule for Verbs wanting their preterperfect tenſes?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule?

A. Theſe Verbs want their Preterperfect tenſe. Firſt theſe ſix; *vergo*, *ambigo*, *gliſco*, *fatiſco*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, ſuch Verbs inceptives ending in *ſco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themſelves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as, *pueraſco* I begin my boyes age; which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verb. Thirdly, ſuch Verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tenſe ſhould be formed: as, *metuor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives beſides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *eſurio eſurivi*.

Q. What Verbs doe you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbs, ſiguifying a meditation or a deſire to doe a thing, or to be about to do ſomething: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *eſurio*, I hunger, or have a deſire to eat.

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

Q. GIVe your rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All theſe Verbs doe commouly want their Supines; *Lambo*, *mico*, *rudo*, *ſcabo*, (a) *parco*, *diſpeſco*, *poſco*, *diſco*, *compeſco*, *quiniſco*, *dego*, *ango*, *ſugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *ſatago*, *pſallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tremo*, *ſtrideo*, *ſtrido*, *flaveo*, *liveo*, *aveo*, *paveo*, *conniveo*, *ferveo*. Compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*: the Compounds of *cado*, as *incido*: except

a Of *parco* are found *parſum*, and *parcitum*, but out of uſe.

except *occido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum*.

Excello, and *præcello*, compounds of *cello*, doe want the Supines. The compounds of *linquo* have the Supines: as, *relictum*, though it be ſeldome read then ſimple.

Alſo theſe Verbs want their Supines; *reſpuo*, *linquo*, *luo*, *metuo*, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *calvo*, *ſterto*, *timeo*, *luceo*, and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* doe make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the ſecond Conjugation, which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tenſe, doe want their Supines: except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pareo*, *careo*, *noceo*, *pateo*, *lateo*, *valeo*, and *caleo*; which have their Supines.

FINIS.

STC 3772a J. Brinsley

When acquired by FSL this work was bound (in sixth place) with (1) Coote, English School-Master, 1670, (2) Lily and Colet, STC 15613a, (3) J. Poole, The Youth's Guide, 1670, (4) Janua Linguarum, STC 14471, and (5) J. Withals, STC 25883. The volume, bound in calf in the late 17th century, rebacked with russia in the early 19th century, was badly broken up and unreparable. While in sheets, before rebinding in November 1947, this work was examined and found to be as below:

Collation: A-R^4.

Condition: Title defective and repaired. All pairs of leaves normally conjugate except G1/4 and I1/4, which bore every evidence of having been conjugate when issued.

5 November 1947

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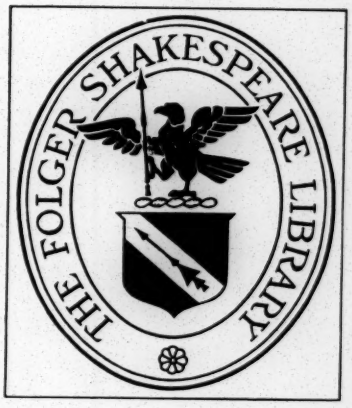
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